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Established 1887

Approved, Helped Plan Bugging

Nixon Ex-Aide Links Dean, Mitchell to Watergate Case

By Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein

WASHINGTON, April 19 (WP).—Attorney General John N. Mitchell and White House counsel John Dean 3d approved and helped plan the Watergate political spying operation, according to President Nixon's former special assistant, Jeb Stuart Magruder.

Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Dean later arranged to buy the silence of the seven men convicted in the Watergate bugging, Mr. Magruder also has said.

Mr. Magruder, the deputy campaign manager for Mr. Nixon in last year's election, made these statements to federal prosecutors Saturday, according to three sources in the White House and the Committee for the Re-election of the President.

The sources said that Mr. Magruder is scheduled to testify before the grand jury investigating the Watergate case and is expected to repeat the statements under oath.

Indictments Expected

One source went so far as to say that Mr. Magruder's statements and other information developed by the prosecutors—especially regarding payments of cash to the conspirators—are expected to result in the criminal indictment of both Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Dean.

Mr. Mitchell said in New York

this morning that the report of his involvement was "nonsense." Mr. Magruder was said not to be at his home or his office in the Commerce Department.

Mr. Dean, who has refused to discuss past allegations linking him to the case, took the unusual step of issuing a statement directly through his White House office, bypassing Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler's office. Mr. Dean said in part: "Some may hope or think that I will become a

scapegoat in the Watergate case. Anyone who believes this does not know me, know the facts nor understand our system of justice."

Mr. Ziegler later said that Mr. Dean's statement came as a surprise to him and to President Nixon. He rebuked the White House counsel by saying that Mr. Nixon on Tuesday "made it quite clear the process that is now in progress is not a process to find scapegoats but a process of finding the truth."

Mr. Ziegler said Mr. Dean had not resigned and asserted: "He's in his office. I don't know what he's doing. I assume he's tending to business of some sort."

Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst, meanwhile, announced he had disqualified himself from participating in the administration's investigation of the case because it involves people with whom "I have had personal and professional relationships." Mr. Kleindienst said he had decided, after a long meeting with the President on Sunday, to excuse himself from any participation in the investigation and requested Henry E. Petersen, assistant attorney general, to take full responsibility for the case.

In another development, a Washington lawyer said that an unidentified client had eight boxes of documents—including plans to bug the Democratic party's headquarters at the Watergate complex—that were removed



Jeb Stuart Magruder



John N. Mitchell

John W. Dean 3d.

Could Involve \$120 Million

British Official Says EEC Is Victim of 'Fraud'

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, April 19 (NYP).—A British government official told the House of Commons today that the Common Market had fallen victim to acts of "fraud," perhaps involving millions of dollars.

"The statement, by John Nott, minister of state for the Treasury, came in reply to questions about reports that about \$120 million had disappeared from the budget funds of the European Economic Community for 1970. His questions wanted assurances that such 'absolute scandals' would not recur.

"Fraud has undoubtedly taken place in the European Economic Community," Mr. Nott said. There is some confusion where his figure of \$50 million came from. I am not aware of any evidence that an amount of this order has been lost."

Common Market headquarters in Brussels had no immediate comment on Mr. Nott's statement, but officials there have been aware of the charges for some time. For example, the issue has been raised in the European Parliament at Strasbourg, with British members forcing the issue.

An official in Brussels, however, expressed surprise at the hint of fraud. He said that the comment of that they reflected how intent he British seem to be in bringing Common Market institutions to a point of relative efficiency. He also said that tougher controls had been introduced, although the staff to investigate such charges was small.

Still unanswered, however, is

Nixon Tells Jews Russians Won't Reimpose Tax

WASHINGTON, April 19 (Reuters).—President Nixon assured American Jewish leaders today that the Soviet Union had suspended and would not reimpose its controversial education tax on Russian Jews emigrating to Israel.

Mr. Nixon told the group that he could give such assurance on the basis of communications with Kremlin leaders. His remark, which was coupled with an appeal for support of a proposal to grant tariff concessions to the Soviet Union, was repeated by White House Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler.

Mr. Nixon's statement to the group of 15 American Jewish leaders went further than reports yesterday that said only that the Soviet Union had suspended the tax.

Mr. Ziegler said, "As a result of exchanges that have taken place at the highest level between the President and the Soviet leadership, the President gave assurances that in his view it [the education tax] would not be reimposed."

Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., has been leading a drive to deny most-favored-nation status to the Soviet Union unless the education tax was revoked.

what did happen to the money, which vanished well before Britain entered the community in January. The funds were part of the Common Agricultural Policy designed to subsidize farmers in the European Economic Community.

Just who made the windfall profits is unknown. The mystery was raised in the House by Eric Heffer, a Labor party member and opponent of British entry into the market.

He charged that there "was constant fraud in relation to the Common Market Agricultural Fund estimated at \$40 million a year" and that "nobody seemed to know where this money was going."

The missing money is among the issues stirring members of the House of Commons. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Vodka-Pepsi With a Champagne Chaser?

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, April 19 (NYP).—Pepsi-Cola was officially signed on today as the first American consumer product for sale in the Soviet Union. But how much Pepsi is distributed to Ivan Ivanov will depend on how much Soviet vodka John Doe consumes.

A five-year Pepsi-for-vodka contract was signed today by Donald M. Kendall, chairman of PepsiCo, Inc., and A. I. Nikolayev, president of Soyuzplodimport, at the Foreign Trade Ministry.

When Foreign Trade Minister Nikolai Patolichev proposed a toast over Soviet champagne, Mr. Kendall commented: "I'll drink your champagne with pleasure but I think we should be drinking Pepsi and vodka." Mr. Patolichev, who had been hoping to include Soviet champagne in the deal, came

back: "Well, this is for the possibilities of the next deal."

Pepsi's sales here are tied to sales in America of Stolichnaya vodka by Monsieur Henri, a PepsiCo subsidiary. The agreement envisions an initial level of about 500,000 fifths of vodka.

Construction has begun on a Pepsi bottling plant in the Black Sea city of Novorossiysk. It is designed to produce 72 million bottles a year, starting in November, although Soviet officials are pressing for an earlier start.

Mr. Kendall acknowledged that the initial level of three million cases a year is a modest beginning, but he was enthusiastic about the Soviet market of 250 million people.

Pepsi is to be sold primarily in the resort areas of the Black Sea, Mr. Kendall said, although some will be shipped to Moscow.

American force in Europe without compromising European security. The issue is regarded by officials here as extremely complex and probably more difficult to negotiate than the limitations on strategic arms, the talks on which it took two-and-a-half years to reach first agreement.

On Monday, U.S. planes resumed bombing North Vietnamese troop positions in Laos for the first time since a cease-fire was declared two months ago after the Pentagon reported that Communist forces overran a town defended by Laotian government troops.

At the Pentagon, spokesman Jerry W. Friedheim said the suspension of minesweeping operations was ordered "because of the failure of the other side to abide by the agreements and assurances of Paris, because of continued cease-fire violations by the other side in South Vietnam and Laos, because of the other side's failure to respect the unilateral cease-fire declared by the government of Cambodia and because of the continued flow of enemy supplies into South Vietnam."

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In Warning to Hanoi U.S. Cites Truce Violations, Halts Aid Talks, De-Mining

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, April 19 (NYP).—The United States today suspended economic talks in Paris with North Vietnam, in violation of the agreement, to stop all minesweeping in North Vietnamese waters because of alleged Communist truce violations in Indochina.

The three developments were the latest moves in what appears to be a carefully orchestrated campaign here to underline U.S. displeasure with what Washington considers Hanoi's repeated breaches of the Paris peace accords, including infiltration of arms and men into South Vietnam and military activities in Laos and Cambodia.

State Department spokesman Charles W. Bray 3d told newsmen that Maurice Williams, the deputy director of the Agency for International Development, will return to Washington from his Paris meetings with Hanoi's representatives for "consultations."

Mr. Williams has been discussing with North Vietnamese officials American plans for providing aid to repair the war damage inflicted by U.S. bombers. He has returned to Washington twice before, the last time for six days, and last returned to Paris April 2.

The State Department spokesman was asked whether the Vietnam cease-fire was in danger of coming apart. He replied: "That is entirely a function of the actions of the other side, and the actions we have taken in recent days had a single purpose of placing heavy emphasis on that fact."

"The United States," for its part, is prepared to comply fully with the terms of the Paris agreement and to do so as promptly and effectively as possible."

Mr. Bray said: "North Vietnamese and their friends cannot reasonably expect to pick and choose as to those portions of the agreement they wish to observe and which they wish to disregard."

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Yesterday, however, the Laos raids were halted. The U.S. Pacific command, reporting bombing raids over Cambodia, made no mention of any more air attacks on Laos. The raids had aroused angry reaction from Congress.

A Pentagon spokesman parried all questions today about the Laotian military situation and whether bombing was to be continued.

On April 11 the Pentagon reported that North Vietnamese troop infiltration since the truce

was signed in Paris Jan. 27 had rebuilt Communist strength in South Vietnam, in violation of the agreement, to a point equaling that on the eve of a big offensive a year ago.

Today, Mr. Rogers told a foreign-policy conference for business leaders he realized it would be "unrealistic to expect peaceful habits to come easily to an area engaged in warfare for so long."

Hanoi's Retort

PARIS, April 19 (AP).—North Vietnam accused the United

States today of violating the Vietnam peace agreement by unilaterally walking out of the five-week-old economic-aid talks between the two governments.

A Hanoi delegation statement, issued shortly after the United States announced the suspension of the talks, said U.S. negotiator Maurice Williams informed his opposite number, North Vietnamese Finance Minister Dang Viet Chau, at today's meeting "of his intention to suspend the work of the commission and that of the groups of experts."



WASHINGTON WELCOME—Deputy chief of 10-man Chinese delegation, Han Hsu, being greeted by representatives of State Dept. at airport yesterday. They arrived to open liaison office, ending 23-year diplomatic void between Peking and the United States.

As Mideast Peace Step

Rogers Again Asks Suez Reopening

WASHINGTON, April 19 (Reuters).—Secretary of State William F. Rogers made a new call today for an Israeli-Arab agreement to reopen the Suez Canal as a step toward a Middle East peace settlement.

In his annual foreign policy

report to Congress, he also described 1973 as a year of new negotiations and new relationships, with initiatives aimed at removing obstacles to European unity.

Mr. Rogers said that the Middle East was "the only remaining area of chronic conflict in the world where no negotiations are in progress." One of the United States' nine foreign policy goals in 1973, he said, would be to encourage the parties to initiate negotiations, directly or through a third party. But he warned that "outside forces cannot impose a settlement."

Stress on Europe

Mr. Rogers stressed Europe in discussing the eight other policy goals.

"First," he said, "we will cooperate with Europeans, Eastern and Western, in what we hope will be a decisive lowering of barriers to Europe's sense of unity—seeking to enhance mutual security through strategic arms limitations and mutual and balanced force reductions and to free the flow of peoples and ideas throughout the continent."

He also hoped:

● To help Asia build "its first period of peace in 40 years into a network of stability based on commitments to mutual noninterference."

● "To seek closer cooperation with Latin America in areas of common interest on global and hemispheric issues."

● To continue to broaden U.S. cultural and political relations. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

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● To continue to broaden U.S. cultural and political relations. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Irked on Vietnam, U.S. Delays Visit By Polish Official

WASHINGTON, April 19 (NYP).—The United States has told Poland to postpone a visit here by Deputy Premier Jan Mitrega because of Washington's irritation with the Poles' performance in Vietnam on the formation of an International Commission of Control and Supervision, State Department officials said yesterday.

The action—along with the postponement of a visit by Poland's minister of science, education and technology, Jan Kaczmarek, was the latest manifestation of the growing bitterness here over the way the provisions of the Vietnam cease-fire agreement are being carried out.

State Department officials said that Poland and Hungary—the two Communist members of the commission—have been substantially less ready than the two non-Communist members, Canada and Indonesia, to investigate alleged North Vietnamese or Viet Cong cease-fire violations.

No date has been set for Mr. Mitrega's visit, officials said.



GOING BACK—Several Indians, who said they were residents of Wounded Knee, walking past a roadblock to the occupied village, ignoring an order by the U.S. marshals who had attempted to stop them. Meanwhile a government spokesman warned that the marshals will not subject themselves to gunfire from the militants in Wounded Knee. He said the marshals were fired on Tuesday morning for hours before shooting back; henceforth, he said, they will return the fire immediately. The village was reported quiet yesterday.

Crime Against Peace

"Yes, I think the material in the papers on the planning in 1964-65, and the planning in 1964 to violate the agreement in Geneva were a crime against the peace," he said, adding that the papers did not depict crimes of "the battlefield," such as My Lai. He described as "illegal action" the alleged American support for the overthrow of President Ngo Dinh Diem in 1963 and the later "Rolling Thunder" program of bombing North Vietnam.

1990

Nixon Proposes Local Aid Bill to Bypass Capitol Red Tape

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—President Nixon proposed today a 2.3-billion program of shared moneys to help cities, urban areas and states finance community-aid programs.

The proposal, if approved by Congress, would abolish the government's present system of its to assist community development.

Under Mr. Nixon's plan, funds would be allocated directly to local governments to permit development in accordance with their objectives and priorities.

Without first getting approval from Washington.

James T. Lynn, Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, in sending the administration proposal to Congress, said, "The time has come to reduce federal control, red tape and reviews of community development programs. He said, 'These supposed safeguards have all too often not contributed to better community development, but, instead, have debilitated local resources and energy...'

"No Strings Attached"

"This aid will have no strings attached as long as it is used for community development," Mr. Nixon said last month in announcing the proposal.

"Your local leaders can go on spending it the way Washington was spending it, if they like. But they would also be free to work out better plans without having to get Washington's approval," he said.

Mr. Nixon said that the measure is intended to replace what he called "inflexible and fragmented" programs, such as model cities and urban renewal, plus projects providing grants for water and sewer projects, demolition, neighborhood facilities and rehabilitation work.

"Local officials should be able to focus their time, their resources and their talents on meeting local needs and producing results, instead of trying to please Washington with an endless torrent of paperwork," Mr. Nixon said.

He first proposed the community development legislation in 1971, but it failed to muster enough support in either the House or the Senate.

Among features of his new proposal are:

• The money for cities and urban areas would be based on a formula reflecting community needs, with assurances that this would not be less than received under the previous programs.

• Funding would be provided for smaller communities.

• While activities now supported by categorical grants may be continued, local leaders would determine whether to do so.

• Recipients would be required to show the federal government only that they are complying with federal statutes in the way they are spending revenue-sharing money.

• Shared revenues would not have to be matched by local funds.

Another feature of the proposal is that localities and states no longer would be required to submit a separate and complex application which must be reviewed and approved for technical conformity by one or more levels of federal officials.

They would provide, in advance of funding, a statement of community development objectives and proposed uses of the funds for the particular year. This would be published by each locality and state at least 60 days before it is adopted. Local citizens could examine and comment on it before the plan becomes final.

House majority leader, as P. O'Neill, D. Mass., said, "The House would be the first to reject the conference report on the bill if it had yesterday. But when the bill comes April 30 and it is a bill of extension or no legislation, the outcome may be different," he said.

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Investigator dusting for fingerprints on Sen. Lowell Weicker's safe after it had been opened mysteriously.

Safe Containing Watergate File Found Opened in Senator's Office

WASHINGTON, April 19 (UPI).—Sen. Lowell P. Weicker, R., Conn., said a safe containing his Watergate bugging records apparently was opened during the night.

He summoned fingerprint experts to examine the safe.

The top drawer to a four-drawer filing cabinet, locked with a combination dial, was found open this morning by aides to the senator, a member of the Senate committee investigating the Watergate affair.

William Wickens, counsel to Sen. Weicker on the Watergate matter, said, "The safe was locked last night. There is no question whatever that it was locked."

Mr. Wickens said he could not be certain any papers were taken. Capitol police officers were observed by reporters taking at least four clear fingerprints off the top drawer from the area next to the combination dial.

Mr. Wickens said it was not believed the bottom three drawers of the filing cabinet had been opened. He said the "safe does not contain all of our Watergate material."

Watergate conspirators for their silence, the sources said.

Frederick La Rue, another former White House aide and assistant to Mr. Mitchell at the re-election committee, was also involved in the payments reportedly totaling well over \$100,000—the sources said.

Mr. La Rue, who investigators have said helped direct a "house-cleaning" at the re-election committee in which documents were destroyed after the arrest of the Watergate participants, was subpoenaed by the grand jury yesterday.

Mr. Magruder, who was chosen by the White House to coordinate Mr. Nixon's inauguration, testified at the Watergate trial in January that he had authorized the payment of at least \$235,000 to a Watergate conspirator, G. Gordon Liddy, to run the operation.

Liddy, who is serving a prison sentence of at least six years and eight months, has repeatedly refused to cooperate with the federal investigation.

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Ervin Says His Senate Panel Is Final Judge on Privilege

By James M. Naughton

DAVIDSON, N. C., April 19 (NYT)—Sen. Sam Ervin Jr. declared here yesterday that his special Senate committee investigating the Watergate conspiracy would be the final judge on whether a White House aide could refuse to answer any of the committee's questions.

His statement appeared to conflict with President Nixon's suggestion Tuesday that his aides would not be hindered in refusing to answer specific questions. Mr. Nixon said that executive privilege was "expressly reserved and may be asserted during the course of questioning as to any question."

The senator, a North Carolina Democrat, said in a news conference at Davidson College that Mr. Nixon's decision to permit White House aides to appear before the committee and give sworn testimony had been "a victory for constitutional government."

"Brag Gentily"

But the senator, chairman of the Senate's Select Investigating Committee, said that in the aftermath of the President's abandonment of his ban on testimony by his aides, a valid precept for senators would be: "When you lose, weep softly. When you win, brag gently."

In bragging gently, he emphasized that the Senate panel had not yielded to the White House on its interpretation of executive privilege, under which Mr. Nixon had insisted until Tuesday that his aides could not be compelled to testify in the Watergate case.

Sen. Ervin, who drafted nine new committee guidelines made public yesterday in Washington, said that their only concessions involved the President's legal counsel being allowed to be present when White House aides testify, and giving the White House sufficient notice when the committee calls a presidential adviser as a witness.

"Fair Investigation"

Apart from that, Sen. Ervin said, "the guidelines may just what the law already, in any kind of a fair investigation—that if any witness claims that he is privileged for any reason against testifying, we can raise that point."

"But just like in court," the senator said.

Illinois Primary Victor

CHICAGO, April 19 (AP).—Cardiac Collins won a Democratic primary race for Congress from Illinois Tuesday in the first step in her quest to succeed her late husband, George Collins. He was killed Dec. 8 in a plane crash here.

Action by Congress

The Supreme Court noted that Congress passed a water pollution act a few months before Florida acted, but the federal statute made shippers and

doctors liable only for cleanup costs incurred by the federal government.

By contrast, the Florida law makes any shipper or dock owner liable to the state and to private property owners for damages resulting from an oil spill, without reference to whether he was negligent.

The court also ruled that habeas corpus, a legal process traditionally used by constitutionally imprisoned criminals to win their freedom, can be invoked by lawbreakers who have never been to prison at all.

Blackman Goes Along

The decision brought protests from the four justices President Nixon has named. Three of them—Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Associate Justices Lewis F. Powell Jr. and William H. Rehn-

quist—dissented, while the fourth, Associate Justice Harry A. Blackmun, wrote a very reluctant concurrence.

The case involved Kirby J. Eensley, a California minister who was convicted of awarding a doctor of divinity degree without accreditation and sentenced to a year in jail and a fine of \$625.

During a series of appeals in the state courts, he was released on his own recognizance. When he lost the final one but while he was still free, he filed a habeas corpus petition in U.S. District Court, saying that his conviction was an unconstitutional restraint on free exercise of religious belief.

The Supreme Court majority ruled that he was "in custody" because he was subject to recall for imprisonment at any time.

Mexican President Is Cheered in Peking

PEKING, April 19 (Reuters).—President Luis Echeverria of Mexico was greeted enthusiastically today by crowds in Peking's Square of Heavenly Peace as he arrived to meet Chinese officials.

The president, on the last stage of a six-nation tour, shook hands with hundreds of Chinese, in company with Premier Chou En-lai in front of Peking's Forbidden City.

Mr. Echeverria's stay will include talks and visits to points of historical, industrial and agricultural interest.

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U.S. Scientist Regards Windmills As Solution to Energy Problem

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—An American scientist, who sees windmills as a potential answer to the energy problem, said yesterday that the high cost of nuclear power has made pollution-free wind-power systems economically competitive with the atom.

William E. Heronemus said that electricity could be generated by giant off-shore windmills at costs comparable to those of nuclear power and without any heat-pollution of the waters or hazard of radioactivity.

Mr. Heronemus, a professor of civil engineering at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, in an address to the annual meeting of the American Geophysical Union, called for the U.S. to build "barrages" of huge, floating windmills extending from Georges Bank to the New York shoals.

He envisages the deployment of 80 windmill towers, each at least 150 feet high, and located 10 or more miles off the New England and New York coasts, to harness the prevailing westerly winds that sweep over the Atlantic.

The idea, he said, would be to produce electricity which would be used, in turn, to convert ocean water into hydrogen and oxygen. The hydrogen would be shipped ashore, where it would be combined with oxygen in fuel cells to produce enough electricity to supply all of New England and New York.

He said that the high costs and the question of reliability of nuclear plants, after 30 years of unlimited investment in such technology, show that self-contained wind-power systems can compete.

In Suit Involving Federal Jurisdiction

Supreme Court Upholds States on Oil Spills

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 19 (NYT).—The Supreme Court ruled yesterday that states may make shippers liable for the damage that offshore oil spills cause private citizens as long as the states' laws do not conflict with federal anti-pollution measures.

By upholding unanimously a tough Florida law regulating shippers, oil drilling facilities and dockside terminals, the court opened the way for other coastal states to enact similarly stringent legislation.

The decision reversed a finding in U.S. District Court that the Florida law represented an unconstitutional intrusion into federal maritime jurisdiction. The statute had been challenged by shipping and docking interests.

In the decision, Associate Justice William O. Douglas wrote: "To rule as the District Court has done is to allow federal admiralty jurisdiction to swallow most of the police power of the states over oil-pollution—an incursion of federal power of vast concern to every coastal city or port and to all the estuaries on which the life of the ocean and the lives of the coastal people are greatly dependent."

Action by Congress

The Supreme Court noted that Congress passed a water pollution act a few months before Florida acted, but the federal statute made shippers and

doctors liable only for cleanup costs incurred by the federal government.

By contrast, the Florida law makes any shipper or dock owner liable to the state and to private property owners for damages resulting from an oil spill, without reference to whether he was negligent.

The court also ruled that habeas corpus, a legal process traditionally used by constitutionally imprisoned criminals to win their freedom, can be invoked by lawbreakers who have never been to prison at all.

Blackman Goes Along

The decision brought protests from the four justices President Nixon has named. Three of them—Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Associate Justices Lewis F. Powell Jr. and William H. Rehn-

quist—dissented, while the fourth, Associate Justice Harry A. Blackmun, wrote a very reluctant concurrence.

The case involved Kirby J. Eensley, a California minister who was convicted of awarding a doctor of divinity degree without accreditation and sentenced to a year in jail and a fine of \$625.

During a series of appeals in the state courts, he was released on his own recognizance. When he lost the final one but while he was still free, he filed a habeas corpus petition in U.S. District Court, saying that his conviction was an unconstitutional restraint on free exercise of religious belief.

The Supreme Court majority ruled that he was "in custody" because he was subject to recall for imprisonment at any time.

Mexican President Is Cheered in Peking

PEKING, April 19 (Reuters).—President Luis Echeverria of Mexico was greeted enthusiastically today by crowds in Peking's Square of Heavenly Peace as he arrived to meet Chinese officials.

The president, on the last stage of a six-nation tour, shook hands with hundreds of Chinese, in company with Premier Chou En-lai in front of Peking's Forbidden City.

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Senate Delay Voting on Price Curbs

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, April 19 (WP).—The Senate today delayed voting on a bill extending wage-price control law for a year.

The Senate began a 1-day recess yesterday with taking final action on the bill.

The Senate refused, 35 to 31, to the bill back to a House conference to drop some provisions, despite predictions the House would reject the bill.

The Senate was then unable to bring the conference report to a vote because Sen. Gale W. Ellender, D., Wyo., who held the bill, refused to accept the House's amendments.

Mr. Ellender apparently hopes to keep his control of the floor by not voting for invoking the cloture rule.

Mr. Ellender said he would not vote for the bill, but he would not vote against it either.

Senate Provisions

Despite the fact that they had tied price rollbacks in the House and knocked out a Senate control proposition in conference, House Republicans and Southern Democrats appeared determined to try to knock other provisions out of the bill.

The bill is essentially a one-extension of the law ending the President to control prices and wages, which he used to control prices and wages.

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Stopgap on Energy

President Nixon's proposals to meet the energy crisis are, essentially, stopgap measures to meet an immediate need. And right now that is about all any president could be expected to present to Congress and the people. The fundamental problem of energy and the fuels that provide it is too vast, the implications too great, for any single set of words to encompass it.

There are disagreements, of course, over the Nixon energy message. There is probably no single aspect of the situation on which general agreement exists except that there is a problem, which will probably grow in magnitude. Over the answers, since every one thus far put forward poses some dangers, some sacrifices, there is bound to be controversy.

The United States has been profligate of energy. This is partly because so many sources, from waterpower through coal to petroleum, existed so bountifully within the political confines of the country. It also stems from a historic reaction to a shortage of labor relative to the space and natural riches of the land. It is certainly no accident that, given a politico-economic framework encouraging experimentation, the United States was foremost in inventing, or adapting, the machine to the uses of production and transportation. Nor is it surprising that the technology so developed should tend to outstretch itself—to move from Whitney's cotton gin to the electric toothbrush; from the indubitably useful to the marginally convenient.

But it has become extremely difficult to draw the line between what is wasteful of energy, and what is essential, not only to the United States but to many parts of the world which draw, among other necessities, grain from the mechanized fields of America. If it behooves the American people to pay particular attention to their own energy crisis, that crisis is actually global. And it has many aspects. The present sodden wealth and power of the oil-producing countries suggests what might have been the case if Montezuma and Atahualpa themselves exploited the Aztec and Inca riches in gold and silver that made Spain's Philip II the most powerful monarch in the world.

Would history have been better or worse if the Aztec or Inca hierarchy had been substituted for the Inquisition? It would, in any case, have been different, and world politics is likely to become very different now that oil has become so much in demand, and those who own the land from which it is extracted have such control over the flow.

There are many other dilemmas created by the energy crisis: the value of nuclear power as opposed to its dangers; the threat to the ecology posed by pipelines in the tundra; oil wells offshore; strip mining for coal; artificially dammed rivers. And, of course, there is the degree to which human labor can be substituted for other forms of energy. Mr. Nixon only touched on this diversity of thorny propositions. But he dealt with certain immediacies that cannot be delayed. The great debate on basics has only begun.

The White House and Watergate

We do not know what "major developments" President Nixon may have found in what he described as a renewed investigation he ordered in March of the sordid Watergate affair. We do not know either precisely what new developments may be imminent—although, like everyone else, we assume something portentous is in the air, some turn of events in the judicial proceedings that will be known soon enough. In the meantime it seems to us there are one or two things to be said about the President's summary reversal of position on the Watergate saga in general and on the obligation of his aides to cooperate with the courts and the Ervin committee in particular. And the first of these can be summed up as a provisional sigh of relief. For neither the processes of criminal justice nor the prestige of the presidency nor the self-respect of the American people was being served by the policy of resistance, evasion and diversionary counterattack that had emanated from the White House since last spring. We welcome the actions Mr. Nixon now has taken.

In this regard we would make a sharp distinction between two aspects of the President's remarks (and Mr. Ziegler's elaborations) on Tuesday. That the President has revoked his own untenable prior position on forbidding past and present aides to testify before Congress seems to us commendable, but only in the sense that it meets what must be regarded as the minimum requirements of a fair and constitutionally proper investigation. To our mind, the far more important aspect of the President's revised position is that he now appears to have made a public commitment to letting the facts of the scandal come out. Like so many automobiles with so many defective steering wheels, the entire litany of belligerent and artful White House denials has now been recalled to the factory. All previous White House statements on the case, as Mr. Ziegler put it, are now "inoperative." Indeed, Mr. Nixon, in expressing his gratification that "real progress has been made in finding the truth," seemed, in one astonishing swoop, to be assuming leadership in the battle to bring the Watergate facts to light.

The good Lord knows there is room for irony here—and doubtless room for plenty of jokes. But we believe that this is a moment to indulge neither. Mr. Nixon, by virtue of the policies he has now evidently overturned, managed to do both himself and his office (and thus, by extension, all of us) a great

deal of harm. He is now taking what must be difficult and painful steps to undo that harm. Whatever has suddenly impelled him to action and however much the original scandals have been compounded by the official actions and obstructions that followed over the past several months, it seems to us that the objective of redeeming the credibility and honor of the presidency is one well worth pursuing and one in which critics and defenders of Mr. Nixon alike have a stake. It seems to us too, that enough hocus pocus has gone on over the months since the Watergate first came into the news and enough has occurred that suggested an official deforming of our processes of justice to recommend a little caution now: no single statement and no grand jury action—no matter how cataclysmic it may at first appear—can be regarded as summarily and definitively resolving all the large and ugly questions that have been raised.

Our final thought is for that poor old battered wreck of a thing, much maligned and misused, called the system. Events since the Watergate burglary last June should have taught us two things about it. One is that not all its underliners are to be found in the ranks of the violent social dissidents in this country. The other is that, given half a chance (or even less) it somehow, miraculously, works. We are not thinking here specifically of the judicial process or the political structure or the system of checks and balances or anything so theoretical and compartmentalized as that. We are thinking rather of that fall-safe apparatus of public and private institutions in constant motion and interplay, that combination of accident, opportunity, diligence and plain American ordinariness that in the end has a way of confounding the official instinct to get away with things that should not be tolerated.

We say "in the end" because it is true that some pretty intolerable things happened in the course of the campaign to re-elect the President, without the public's having an opportunity to take them into account before election day. In that sense, it could be argued that the system did not work as efficiently as it should have. But in another, large sense, it has worked. For when you think about it, the odds were pretty heavily against disclosure, legal action, public furor and an attempt to bring the high-placed, powerful people involved in the scandals to book. Mr. Nixon's statement on Tuesday demonstrated that once again the democratic process beat the odds.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Pakistani POWs

After many weary months of subcontinental stagnation, the joint declaration by India and Bangladesh knocks away old positions and opens fresh possibilities. In essence, the main reason for the stalemate—that Bangladesh would not release Pakistan's 93,000 prisoners of war until Islamabad officially recognized Dacca—is now cast aside.

Sheikh Mujib still wants recognition, but he will send back all except a few score prisoners without it. Mr. Bhutto can have his soldiers, women and children returned and not concede any cherished bargaining points. Many nations have been privately urging India and Bangladesh to try a new initiative. This is it, and it is substantial.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 20, 1898

WASHINGTON—A general movement of troops from all parts of the United States began today towards the mobilizing points of the South, under the order issued on April 15th. General Miles, Commander-in-Chief, has accepted the services of Colonel Cody, better known as Buffalo Bill. This redoubtable warrior and circus manager will be given charge of the cavalry scouts, recruited from cowboys and Indians, which will accompany the U.S. Army when the invasion of Cuba has been taken in hand.

Fifty Years Ago

April 20, 1923

PARIS—It is easy to tell who will be the most popular man in Britain for some time to come. It is the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Stanley Baldwin. He has found a way of reducing the income tax by about 8 percent, and of making possible a penny-a-pint reduction in the price of beer. He seems to have lost, however, the chance for a far greater popularity by failing to cut down the duties on tea and sugar. He may indeed be putting down the foundations for the crowning of his career in the office of Prime Minister.



Revolution by Oil and Fiat

By C. L. Sulzberger

TUHRAN.—Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi is convinced he has managed to impose on Iran a revolution from the top, by imperial decree, and that as a result this country has left the category of developing lands and will be at a "European" level in a decade. The only other Asian nation to attain this status, he says, is booming Japan.

According to the Shah, Iran's annual per capita income is \$600 and will double within five years. He expects that Iranian stability will soon attract large capital investments from Japanese, American and European sources. He attributes rising prosperity not only to Iranian oil wealth but to his own program of social and economic reforms which, according to him, have erased feudalism.

The Shah has ruled as well as reigned here for almost 32 years. He doesn't pretend his system is "democratic" in the American sense but says Washington has now learned it is neither wise nor feasible to sell its own brand of government in Asia. "It isn't practical," he adds. "It just can't be enforced. Moreover, we don't want to copy anybody else's regime and every one should recognize this."

Oil Reserves

Obviously the initial impetus for his program was provided by Iran's immense underground reservoir of oil. This was officially taken over by the state three months ago but the Shah points out that nationalization of the wells was first announced in the 1950s. Therefore the principle of ownership, recognized in the UN Charter, had already been established.

Compensation would be paid to foreign firms for their investments since nationalization, for example the huge tanker facility at the head of the Persian Gulf. Iran would favor the companies which used to participate in the consortium of foreign producers here. But Iran now wanted to proceed "downstream" in the industry, eventually sharing in distribution abroad down to the service station level.

The reason, according to the Shah, is to gain a complete say in Iran's contribution to world

energy and obtain funds to extend this country's social and economic revolution. Roads, railways, ports, housing all required heavy investment. "And I don't want to see this generation go to the future benefits of succeeding generations. We want the present generation to be happy too."

Will Sell Energy

The Shah believes Iran's technicians are equipped to supervise its wealth for the nation's benefit as already demonstrated by ceasing to flame off natural gas and piping it to the Soviet Union instead. He adds: "We know our fuel business and we will sell energy from an organization at least as trustworthy as that international consortium which existed before."

"And there are no surprises in store. Anyone who has the money can come and buy our product. We are perfectly ready to see the foreign concerns that have been working here operate under most-favored-company clauses."

"In 1962 I talked with some Americans about the possibility that the West could be crippled by cutting off oil. People were not impressed then. Now they see the point. As long as we have oil to offer, the Western countries and Japan can get it here. We will operate through the companies that have been functioning here for years, although the terms will be different."

Oil is seen as the energizer of Iran's revolution. The Shah hopes its revenues will help develop local copper and aluminum resources and that foreign factories will move in to benefit from supplies of power, labor, and the fact that there are no strikes. The Shah considers this last feature attributable to worker participation in industries as shareholders.

Agrarian Reform

The first phase of what the sovereign calls a "revolution" was agrarian reform. This would up two years ago after more than 30 million acres had been distributed to share-croppers regrouped into ownership cooperatives. The change was resented by traditional landlords and had to be imposed by the crown.

Internal modernization has, according to the Shah, strengthened Iran's political position. "As our regime became both more powerful and more representative of what people wished," he says, "there was no longer room to try subversion. Now there is participation in all fields; everyone has a stake in the system."

"How can any foreign power hope to penetrate such a society? In many respects we are more advanced than some so-called socialist societies in Europe. But we don't adhere to any particularism. We take from everyone what we need, what suits us."

Nixon long ago gave an explicit undertaking that is violated by his current bombing. As his 1970 invasion of Cambodia drew to a close, he said: "The only remaining activity in Cambodia after July 1 will be air missions to interdict the movement of enemy troops and materials where I find this necessary to protect the lives and security of our forces in South Vietnam."

There are no American forces in South Vietnam any more, so that excuse for bombing Cambodia—whatever its legal weight—is finished. What else is offered? Elliot Richardson, now secretary of defense, said the other week that "we are engaging in

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The Bombing of Cambodia Law and the President

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—In the course of a recent trip to the Soviet Union I heard about a Russian, denied an exit visa though he was ready to pay the tax, who tried to find out the legal basis for the decision. He asked the men of the Interior Ministry whether there was anything in the Soviet Constitution restricting the right to emigrate. No. Could they show him any law that did so? No. What then? "We have our internal regulations."

Visiting a country where power is so often arbitrarily exercised intensifies one's belief in law—in our deep sense of the word, as a set of rules that binds governed and governors alike. It was with special feeling, therefore, that while in the Soviet Union I read the most revealing statement of the American legal position in Cambodia.

William H. Sullivan of the State Department was asked what constitutional authority there was to bomb Cambodia. He reportedly replied: "For now I'd just say the justification is the re-election of President Nixon." In coarse cynicism Sullivan nicely matched the Soviet Interior Ministry men.

Extreme Example

Cambodia presents the most extreme example so far of an American President's claim of absolute power to make war. It goes well beyond the confines of the long debate about Vietnam, since the bombing of Cambodia lacks even a colorable basis in specific congressional authorization or prior treaty commitment.

There has never been a Tonkin Gulf Resolution on Cambodia, a congressional expression addressed, however vaguely, to the question of authority. Nor is the Southeast Asian Treaty arguably relevant; Cambodia is not a member of SEATO, and in 1970 the under secretary of state, Elliot Richardson, rightly said the treaty had "no application" to the Cambodian situation.

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There are no American forces in South Vietnam any more, so that excuse for bombing Cambodia—whatever its legal weight—is finished. What else is offered? Elliot Richardson, now secretary of defense, said the other week that "we are engaging in

air strikes only at the request of the Cambodian government. He seemed to argue also that the Paris agreements on Vietnam gave the President some kind of inferential authority to go on bombing in order to force a cease-fire in this "lingering corner" of the Indochina war.

Legally, that is pathetic stuff. Putting to one side any questions about the nature of the government in Phnom Penh, no foreign government's request can by itself add to an American President's war-making power. Is it seriously suggested that Nixon could lawfully bomb Uganda if President Amin asked him to? Nor can a cease-fire agreement never presented to Congress provide any independent legal authority.

On the most expansive modern theories of presidential power, the bombing of Cambodia has not been shown to have any legal basis. Even the Economist of London, a faithful supporter of the American war in Indochina over many years, has said that in Cambodia "President Nixon appears to be short of a legal or constitutional justification for using force."

Perhaps some administration lawyer has a theory. If so, high officials have bothered to argue it, and that is almost worse. For the prevailing attitude seems to be one of contempt for the whole idea of law as it affects presidential power—an attitude most candidly displayed in William Sullivan's not-so-fanciful remark.

A Puzzling Case

The case of Elliot Richardson is especially puzzling. He is a highly regarded lawyer, a one-time law clerk to Justice Frankfurter, a possibility for the Supreme Court himself. Does he ever consider the standards that would be brought to this kind of problem by Felix Frankfurter, or by Frankfurter's exemplar of integrity in public service, Henry Stimson?

The point about Frankfurter and Stimson is that they were conservatives in a constitutional sense. They put respect for the institutions of American government ahead of causes they favored, ahead of their own power. Surely conservatives today, the ones distressed by the Watergate scandal, should care all the more about a President making war without a showing of legal justification.

Does it really matter? After all, the bombs are falling on a little far-off country, and even no Americans are being killed or captured. But those who founded the United States would find its very character to lie in the principle that law limits the authority of every American, up to the highest.

On the Use of 'Dirty' Words

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK.—I guess I was seven when I first heard the maxim that only people with a small vocabulary use "dirty" words. I am 47 and have just received a communication from a reader delivering that maxim as though he had invented it. The trouble with the cliché is it isn't true; it doesn't take into account the need to use the resources of language; and (2) the kind of people who use it are almost always engaged in irreverent ventures calculated to make "dirty" words, and expressions that no longer are, and even some that never were.

The first point is easily disposed of by asking ourselves the question: Did Shakespeare have a good vocabulary? Yes; and he also used, however sparingly, profane and obscene words.

Sinners and Saints

The second point raises the question of whether a certain kind of emotion is readily communicable by the use of other than certain kinds of words. Let us assume the only thing it is safe to assume about the matter, namely that every emotion is experienced by everyone, from the darkest sinner to the most uplifted saint.

The sinner, having no care at

all for people's feelings, let alone for propriety abstractly considered, lets loose a profanity not only on occasions when his emotions are acutely taxed, but even when they are mildly stirred. The saint—or so I take it from their published writings—manages to exclude the profane word from his vocabulary, and does not resort to it under any circumstance.

There was a time, for the saint, that the vulgar was inviolable. "Tush! tush!" the saint will say to his tormentors, as he is eased into the cauldron of boiling oil. Non-saints, it is my thesis, have a difficult time adopting the manners of saints; and even if they succeed most of the time in suppressing obnoxious words, they will probably not succeed all the time. Moreover, as suggested above, there are up against a community some whose members are always seeking to renege the world of language back to the point where you could not even say, "Gosh, Babe Ruth was a good baseball player," because "Gosh" is quite clearly a sneaky way of saying God, the use of which the purists would hold to be impermissible under any circumstances.

There are those of us who feel very strongly that the cheapest and most indefensible way to give offense is to direct obscenities wantonly, and within the earshot of those who seek protection from that kind of thing. There will always be a certain healthy tension between Billingsgate and the convent, but in the interest of the language, neither side should win the war completely. Better a stalemate, with a truce that changes the reined meandering, like the Mississippi River.

Earthiness

Notwithstanding that the word has these clearly nonsensical uses, there is an Anglo-Saxon earthiness to it which performs for the writer a function altogether different from such a resort as, say, "flapdoodle."

There are those of us who feel very strongly that the cheapest and most indefensible way to give offense is to direct obscenities wantonly, and within the earshot of those who seek protection from that kind of thing. There will always be a certain healthy tension between Billingsgate and the convent, but in the interest of the language, neither side should win the war completely. Better a stalemate, with a truce that changes the reined meandering, like the Mississippi River.

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George W. Baker

Ray Yergen, Assistant Managing Editor

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Author Contends CIA Trained Tibet Guerrillas in Colorado

WASHINGTON, April 19 (UPI).—The Central Intelligence Agency set up a secret base in the Colorado Rockies to train Tibetan guerrillas in mountain warfare in the late 1950s, when there was an uprising against

Chinese rule in Tibet, a new book discloses. In the book, "The Politics of Lying," author David Wise said that the agency began training Tibetans in 1958 in a deserted World War II Army base near Leadville, Colo. The operation continued into the early months of the Kennedy administration, he said.

A spokesman for the agency said that there would be no immediate comment on the report. Mr. Wise, the former Washington bureau chief of The New York Herald Tribune and co-author of "The Invisible Government," a 1964 book about the CIA, wrote that the Tibetan training program apparently ended abruptly in December, 1961, a few days after it was almost uncovered.

"Ironically, it was the snow and the mountains—the very factors that led the CIA to select Colorado for the training base—that almost caused the operation to surface," Mr. Wise wrote. A group of Tibetan trainees was loaded aboard a bus at the Army camp for a 130-mile trip to an airfield in Colorado Springs, where a large Air Force jet was waiting to fly them out of the country before dawn.

Bus Accident

"But coming down the mountain," Mr. Wise wrote, "the bus skidded off the road in the snow. As a result of the delay caused by the accident, it was daylight when the Tibetans arrived at the field."

Once there, the author wrote, overzealous military security officials herded the airport's employees around at gunpoint, but not until at least one of them saw the Tibetans board the jet. Complaints to the local sheriff were made about the manhandling of the civilians, and a few newspaper articles describing the encounter were published in Colorado Springs and Denver. But, Mr. Wise wrote, the full implications of the incident did not become public.

When a reporter for The New York Times subsequently began a routine inquiry, based on a brief news agency dispatch about the incident, the book said, former Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara telephoned the Washington bureau of The Times and asked that the story not be used because of "national security" reasons.

The Times acquiesced, Mr. Wise wrote, in line with the general newspaper practice in those years of not challenging the government's definition of national security. The two top news officials in Washington for The Times in 1961—the bureau chief, James Reston, and the news editor, Wallace Carroll—said yesterday that they did not recall the incident. Mr. Reston is now a vice-president and columnist for The Times and Mr. Carroll is editor and publisher of The Journal Sentinel in Wisconsin, N.C.

Yakir's Daughter Said to Confess Dissident's Role

MOSCOW, April 19 (Reuters).—The daughter of detained Soviet dissident Pyotr Yakir has reportedly admitted to KGB agents that she helped to produce an underground journal, informed sources said yesterday.

The daughter, Irina Yakir, 24, has confessed to playing an important part in preparing the last 18 issues of the journal—The Chronicle of Current Events—the sources reported. The typewritten journal, which lists trials, arrests and other news, has not appeared for six months. Previously its anonymous authors circulated it every two months, starting in 1968.

The authorities have not arrested Irina, wife of underground balladeer Pyotr Yakir, apparently because she has recently given birth to a child. But the sources said the security police have called her in for almost daily interrogations over a period of several weeks. Her father, Mr. Yakir, is a liberal historian, who has been held without trial since his arrest last June.

Tennessee Senate Votes to Ban Theory of Evolution as a Fact

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 19 (UPI).—The Tennessee Senate, which helped repeal the state's "monkey law" six years ago, overwhelmingly voted yesterday to prohibit the teaching of Darwin's theory of evolution as fact. It may be taught, however, as theory.

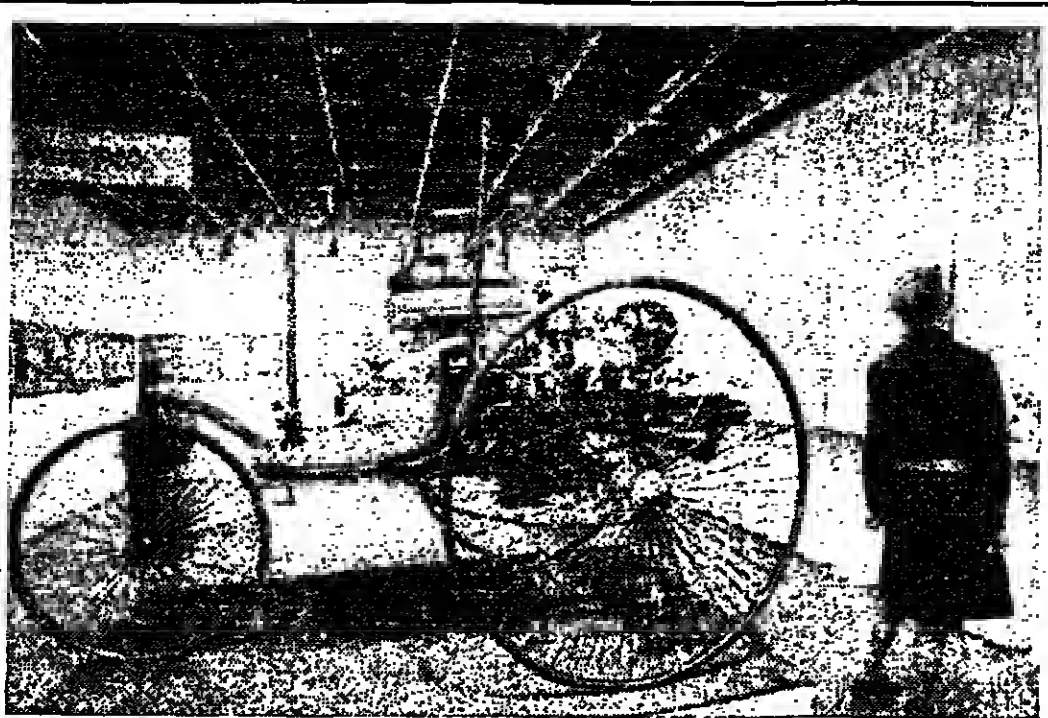
The vote was 29-1 and the measure now goes to the House. The Senate acted 48 years after John Thomas Scopes was tried and convicted at Dayton, Tenn., of violating a state law making it illegal to teach that man descended from lower forms of life.

The conviction was later overturned on a technicality, and the legislature repealed the law in 1967. As originally proposed, the new bill would have required that textbooks give equal space to accounts of the origin of man, including the biblical version in the Book of Genesis. The measure was changed to provide only that equal emphasis be given.

The Senate voted yesterday without debate on the bill. The reason there wasn't any debate is that the national TV came down here with the idea they would make us look like a bunch of nipsickers, you know, like barefoot Tennesseans," said the sponsor, Sen. Milton Hamilton.

Deputy at USEUCOM

STUTTGART, April 19 (UPI).—Air Force Gen. George J. Eade will assume his duties as deputy commander in chief of the U.S. European Command (USEUCOM), headquartered at Patch Barracks here, tomorrow.



NOSTALGIC CARNIVAL—The world's first gasoline-powered automobile on display in a Munich exposition. The year was 1885, the city was Mannheim and the manufacturer Carl Benz, who also named a later vehicle after his daughter Mercedes. The "Paris 1900" sign in the background refers to the International Exhibition of that year, where the car was displayed. Meanwhile, 88 smog years later. . .

Obituaries

Willie (the Lion) Smith, 79, Jazz Pianist and Composer

NEW YORK, April 19 (UPI).—Jazz pianist-composer Willie (the Lion) Smith, 79, died last night in New York University Hospital after a brief illness. His home was in Harlem.

Mr. Smith, a flamboyant man, enthralled jazz lovers and colleagues alike in a career that took him from appearances in Newark, N.J., honky-tonks before World War I to engagements at international festivals in the 1960s.

Persisting throughout the decades was a style that dated from the golden period of jazz in Harlem and won him accolades from contemporaries and protégés, even if the general public was not fully aware of his contributions to jazz piano.

Mr. Smith always played and sang in a red vest, a derby tipped at a jaunty angle and with a thick cigar clenched in the side of his mouth.

He called himself the greatest pianist on earth—and, indeed, with Fats Waller and James P. Johnson, he developed the much-praised stride style. Drawing heavily on ragtime, stride piano was so named because the left hand shuttles between low notes and mid-range chords in an "oompah" pattern. It requires, Mr. Smith often remarked, a "two-fisted tickler" to make it roll.

War Experience He perfected the style in Harlem nightclubs after World War I, during which, he once said, he was given his nicknames by the commander of his artillery battery for manning the guns on the front for 49 straight days.

His style influenced Duke Ellington in his early days and also found its way into the playing of such other jazz greats as Count Basie, Art Tatum and Thelonious Monk. Schooled in the piano by his mother, herself an accomplished pianist and organist, Mr. Smith once recalled that he developed his left hand by playing Bach and started playing professionally in his early teen-age years in Newark.

After his postwar decade in Harlem, Mr. Smith brought jazz to a block on West 52d Street that became known in the 1930s as Swing Street. Starting in 1940, he free-lanced in various New York nightclubs, although his popularity faded somewhat through the 1950s. But in these two decades, and into the 1960s, he made frequent tours of Europe and North America. He also appeared often at the Newport Jazz Festival.

Emanuel Balaban

NEW YORK, April 19 (UPI).—Emanuel Balaban, 78, former orchestra conductor and a member of the faculty of the Juilliard School of Music, died here Tuesday of cancer.

Mr. Balaban had been a guest conductor of the Berlin Philharmonic, the National Symphony Orchestra in Washington and the New York Philharmonic. Early in his career, he was piano accompanist for Ethel Zimbalist, Mischa Elman and Erica Morini, the violinists.

He was director of the opera department at the Eastman School of Music from 1929 to 1944 and was a member of the faculty of the Berkshire Music Center at Lenox, Mass., from 1953 to 1956. He was with Juilliard from 1947 until his death.

Harry M. Jones

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Maine, April 19 (AP).—Harry M. Jones, 82, who made the first air parcel post flight in 1913 from Boston to New York—in 52 days, died Sunday in Tulsa, Okla., where he had been living since his retirement as an inspector for the Civil Aeronautics Administration. In January, 1913, Mr. Jones took off from Boston in sub-zero weather with the first air parcels for New York. Fifty-two days later, he delivered the parcels—10 pieces of mail and a jug of Boston baked beans—to the postmaster in New York City. Beseet by crashes, fog and engine trouble, Mr. Jones's plane was forced down many times and, on one occasion, he had to rebuild it at Providence, R.I. He also made one of the first night flights over New York City.

Rebels Held Cornered on Filipino Isle

BASILAN, Philippines, April 19 (AP).—The Philippine Army claimed today that its jungle force has bottled up retreating Muslim rebels in a corner of Basilan Island in the first major drive to wipe out the secessionists in the country's southernmost islands.

After more than a week of fighting throughout this 400-square-mile island, an army spokesman said at least 36 rebels had been killed, including 11 in two battles yesterday. He said two soldiers were killed. The army launched a drive eight days ago against an estimated 800 Muslims who overran Basilan in February. The island is about 560 miles south of Manila. The army said it has regained control of two-thirds of the island.

Reinforcements Expected Commodore Gil Fernandez, chief of the Southwest Command, said reinforcements are coming from the north. He said that once the rebels are broken into scattered bands of five to 10 men, his forces will start a drive to clear nearly 2,000 other insurgents from the Sulu Archipelago, which extends down to Sabah, a Malaysian state on the northeast coast of Borneo.

The rebels say they are fighting for Muslim independence after a long history of second-class citizenship. Efforts to negotiate a settlement on Basilan collapsed late in January, and the rebels did not respond to two subsequent amnesty offers. Meanwhile, President Ferdinand E. Marcos called for a renegotiation of all treaties between the Philippines and the United States. He said new negotiations are necessary because of fast-changing world developments. He indicated that June might be a feasible time to start talks.

The treaties include the military bases agreement, the mutual defense pact and the controversial Laurel-Langley Agreement, which gives Americans equal rights with Filipinos in the development of Philippine natural resources.

March in Hague Supports Pirate Radio Station

THE HAGUE, April 19 (UPI).—A crowd carrying banners and chanting slogans marched in support of the pop pirate radio station Veronica yesterday, in what police said was the largest demonstration ever staged in The Hague.

Organizers of the march put the crowd at 100,000, but a police spokesman said that even at their lower estimate, 50,000, it was still the largest local demonstration.

The crowd marched behind the cars of movie star Wilkes van Amerongen, singer Willy Alberti, "Red Paul" and soccer referee Frans Derks to parliament, where a committee held a hearing on whether the Netherlands should apply an international treaty banning radio and television pirates.

The Netherlands signed the 1953 anti-pirate treaty, but is the only nation which failed to have it ratified by parliament.

Veronica has been on the air for 13 years and another two pirate stations began operations in the last few years. Veronica, located on board a ship, was washed ashore in a gale 18 days ago and was refloated yesterday.

Rossellini Reports N.Y. Death Threat ROME, April 19 (Reuters).—Italian film director Roberto Rossellini said today that he had received a letter threatening that he would be killed on the day he is due to take part in an international education conference in New York.

The 66-year-old director said, during a ceremony here to mark the publication of a book about his television films, that the letter had come from New York and threatened him with death on May 24. He said that he would attend the conference despite the threat.

French Police Charge Youth In Notorious Murder Case

BRUAY-EN-ARTOIS, France, April 19 (AP).—A 17-year-old boy was indicted today for the murder of Brigitte Dowerre, a 16-year-old schoolgirl who was strangled in this mining town in northern France just over a year ago.

The police said that the boy, identified only as Jean-Pierre, had confessed to the crime that led to one of the most celebrated investigations in recent years. The principal suspect until now had been Pierre Leroy, the village notary, who spent three months in prison after being indicted during the investigation.

Mr. Leroy, who maintained his innocence from the beginning, was freed only after considerable public pressure built up over keeping such a prominent local figure in preventive detention without prosecuting him.

After his release, the prosecuting judge, Henri Pascal, was removed from the case. Judge Pascal consistently contended that Mr. Leroy's alibi was contradictory. Mr. Leroy is still indicted in the case.

Jean-Pierre, an orphan brought up by his 30-year-old brother Henri, reportedly confessed while serving a sentence for juvenile delinquency. Under French law, a minor's surname may not be published in a criminal case.

Police said Jean-Pierre's detailed confession led them to an ax that he said he used to strangle the girl's body after he strangled her in a vacant lot.

Russia Reported Not Planning Men on Salyut

MOSCOW, April 19 (UPI).—The Soviet Union, which has not put a man in space since 1971, has no plans for a manned flight to link up with the Salyut-2 station launched April 3, space sources said yesterday.

Foreign observers had predicted ever since the Salyut went aloft that a manned vehicle would follow.

But sources familiar with the space program said yesterday the establishment of a manned station similar to the United States' Skylab project never has been intended in connection with Salyut-2.

The Skylab is scheduled for launching May 14, with three men joining it the following day for a 28-day stay.

Soviet space sources said the Salyut is carrying out experiments connected with the joint U.S.-Soviet space flight scheduled for 1975. They said the program does not require docking with a manned ship.

Gen. Vladimir Shatalov, chief of the cosmonaut training project, said last week that laboratories of the Salyut type could yield valuable information in weather forecasting, geology, transport, communications, forestry, agriculture and environmental protection.

He made no reference to a manned mission.

Russia Orbits 2 Vehicles MOSCOW, April 19 (UPI).—The Soviet Union today launched two unmanned satellites, one of them a Soviet-Polish experiment called Interkosmos-Copernicus-500. Tass news agency said.

Press Adviser To Elizabeth Quits in Row

LONDON, April 19 (UPI).—Queen Elizabeth's press secretary said today he has resigned in a dispute with Buckingham Palace.

"We agreed to differ so I decided to quit," Robin Ludlow, 41, said after the palace announced his resignation from the £5,000-a-year post.

Mr. Ludlow, who took the job 15 months ago, declined to say why he had resigned but a friend said: "He wasn't able to introduce any of the new ideas which he felt were needed. He took on the establishment and lost."

A former marketing manager for the Economist magazine, Mr. Ludlow said he plans to return to journalism.

He will be succeeded at the palace by Ronald Allison, 41, who has covered the royal family for the British Broadcasting Corp. for the last four years.

Renault Reopens One Plant; Strike Continues at Others

PARIS, April 19 (Reuters).—The Renault automobile company reopened one of its key plants today, but mass meetings by workers kept operations down to 50 percent of normal.

Dissident workers swarmed around the gates of the plant at Sandouville, near Le Havre, to press colleagues to join the meetings rather than start work.

The plant was closed down Tuesday along with the big Flins factory, west of Paris, making 20,000 workers idle and bringing the giant state-run car company to the brink of an overall shutdown.

Despite the Sandouville reopening, which the company ordered after strikers vacated the premises yesterday, the Flins plant remained closed, and the chief Paris factory was still virtually paralyzed by a strike of 7,000 assembly-line workers.

Management and union representatives opened talks this afternoon but union representatives said later that no progress had been made.

The meeting was described as exploratory, and the company later said it could foresee no result until it had concrete proof that dissidents would halt the walkouts now clogging Renault assembly lines. No new date for resumption of the talks was set.

Meanwhile, the nation's largest union, the Communist-led Confédération Générale du Travail, said today it plans "job actions" in all sectors of the French economy at the end of April and in May.

Without specifically calling them strikes, Mr. Berteloot said demands would be made in the building trades, public utilities, the national railroad and the food industry. "The objective is very clear," he added. "It doesn't mean doing just any old thing and bringing on social chaos, but to reflect the evolution of the situation and reply to the combativeness of French workers with coordinated actions."

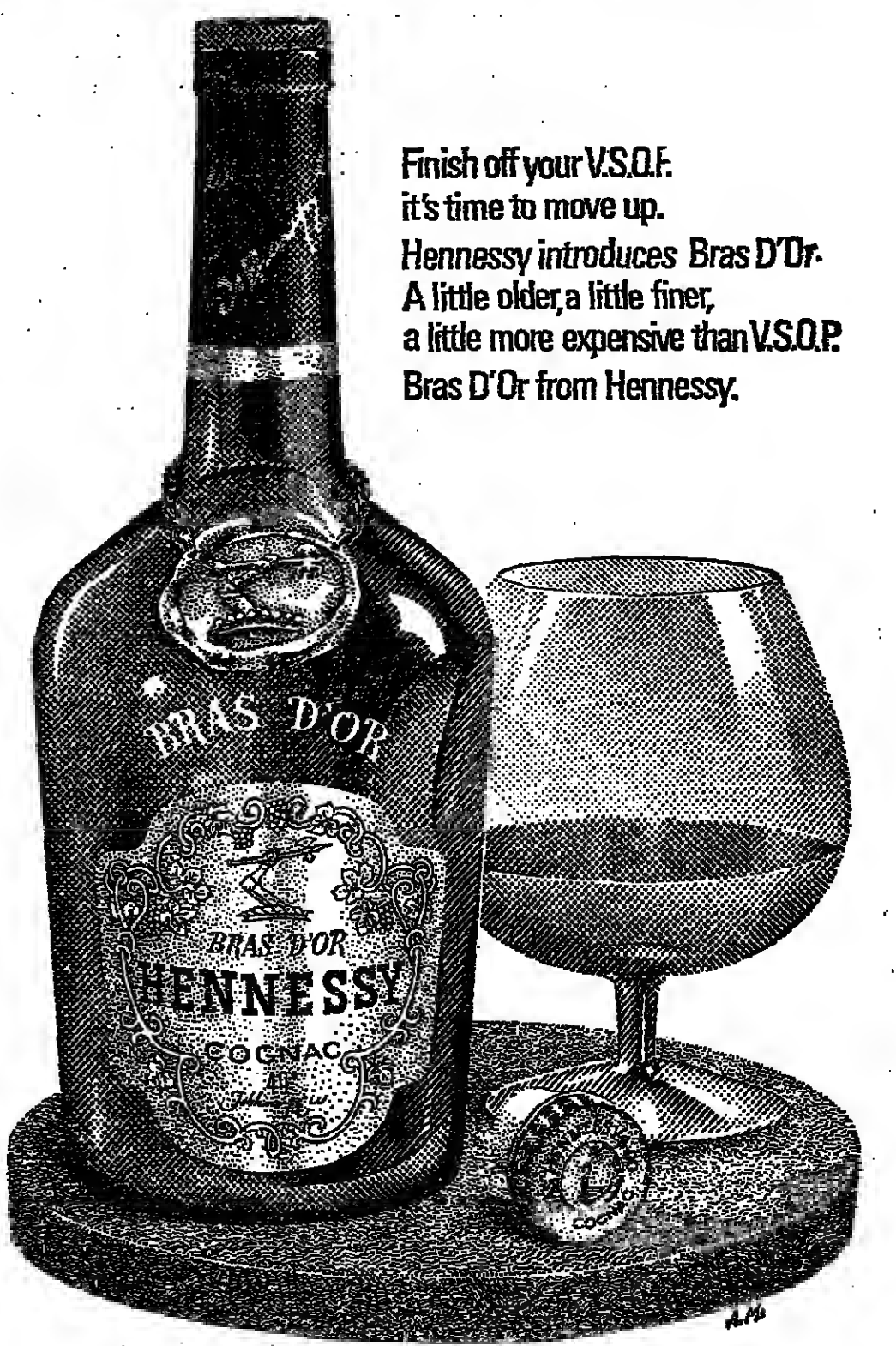
New Job for Astronaut

HOUSTON, April 19 (AP).—Fred W. Haise Jr., 39, one of the astronauts on the Apollo-13 moon mission, is leaving the space corps to become technical assistant to the manager of the Space Shuttle Orbiter Project Office at the Johnson Space Center here.

Students Allowed Back By Bonn University

BONN, April 19 (Reuters).—Students were allowed back into Bonn University today after the rector lifted a ban imposed following lecture-hall clashes between police and leftist students Tuesday night.

The rector, Prof. Hans-Joachim Rothbarth, was said by a spokesman to feel now that there will be no recurrence of the clashes, which prompted him yesterday to order a six-day closure of university buildings. The spokesman said today that many of the 20,000 students had already gone home, and the Easter recess will run from tomorrow until next Tuesday.



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PARIS THEATER

The Resurrection Of Two Operettas

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, April 19 (IHT).—Who's still afraid of "The Boy Friend"? That campy spoof of 1930 musicals is already an antique, a more arthritic romp than the more venerable spectacles it sought to satirize. The old shows are back in fashion.

"No, No, Nanette" and "Trede," the latter endorsed by President Nixon, delight 1973 Broadway audiences. "The Desert Song" and "Maid of the Mountains," a World War I favorite, have been revived to prosper in England and a Noel Coward anthology is a hit on both sides of the Atlantic. The French theater, inspired by these lucrative resurrections, has dug deep in its treasure chest. For Easter we have two operettas, both over 50 years of age—"Phi-Phi" and "Dédé."

The first is "Phi-Phi" (at the Théâtre de la Musique), which first opened on the night after the 1918 armistice, hoping to divert the war-weary for a few weeks. It ran for three years

and founded a new genre of tune-and-toe exhibits, the *opérette de poche*. The witty Albert Willemetz, with Fabian Sollar as his assistant, wrote its skippy "hook"—ancient Greece with modern Gallic improvements is the scene—and Henri Christiné composed a twinkling score to accompany its frail traffic. It was considered audaciously naughty in 1918 and Alice Cocca who was its star probably spiced it with an additional pliancy as the Hellenic wife who becomes Phidias's model with predictable results. What was once titillatingly risqué is now of nursery innocence. Compared to "The Last Tango in Paris," "Phi-Phi" is Bo-Peep.

Louis Dureux of the Marseilles Opéra has mounted the present production sensibly, neither sedulously underlining what Grandfather found funny nor mistaking this period hit of boulevard fluff for a hallowed classic. Visually—with Grecian decor and costumes in the manner of a 1925 cartoonist, done by Denis Martin, and some graceful posing in Joseph Lascaris's choreography—it presents a prettily singing, too. More dated than its sophistication is its humor. There are some gaudy puns that would have been tolerated in trench warfare and a dreadful gag or two, such as the awkward soubrette knocking off the head of Winifred Victory with her umbrella, suggesting that one of Jerry Lewis's "writers" has tampered with the slightly wrinkled text.

"Dédé" revived at the Théâtre des Nouveautés, also has a Willemetz libretto and music by Christiné. It was one of Maurice Chevalier's early triumphs in 1922 and its major melody, "Dans la



Jacqueline Maillan and Jacques Sereys in "La Royale Performance."

Vie, Paut Pas S'en Faire," became a standard item of his repertoire.

The Chevalier role—that of an imprudent shoe merchant who almost loses his fortune to a calculating married woman but is rescued from ruin by a saleslady who secretly loves him—is taken by James Sparrow, a British musical-comedy juvenile seen not long ago in the French version of "The Boy Friend." Sparrow is a personable youth who can sing and clown engagingly, but it comes as a jolt to hear the aforementioned Chevalier stand by rendered with English accent. Though actually Sparrow is the star, it is that shaggy crooner, Antoine, in a secondary assignment as Dédé's confidant, who receives top billing. Beatrice Belthoise is a 1925 vamp, complete with fiery tango, and Corinne Le Poulain the girl whose heartache is cured at the final curtain. Jean Le Poulain's direction, in contrast to Dureux's

of "Phi-Phi" is an exercise in expansive burlesque, a bit "Boy Friendish." This 1923 leftover still has a share of bounce as it is being performed with more zest than style at the Nouveautés.

"Phi-Phi" and "Dédé," it would seem, have been selected for exhumation on historical grounds. They were the pioneers of a new school, but many French musicals that followed had brighter sparkle. One remembers "La Huit," another Chevalier vehicle, by Yves Mirande, music by Maurice Yvain and lyrics by Willemetz; the celebrated hit, "La Bouche"; and the charming "Mamzelle" with its Joseph Stule score. If the revival fever spreads, one hopes to see them again.

"La Royale Performance" (at the Bouffes-Parisiens) is a comedy with music, 1973 model. Alas, it makes a poor showing even when compared to the lesser relics of the twenties. Its comedy is strained and flat and its songs—by the usually reliable

Michel Emer—are disappointing. Jacqueline Maillan is deservedly a French favorite, but on this occasion her material is hopeless. Imagine an important curtain falling on a number about cabaret in questionable taste, a long interlude being given over to a Muslim monarch, deposed during an official visit to Paris and driven into hiding, getting drunk. Jacques Sereys is a skillful comedian, but his interminable drug act falls flat. It is generally believed that any actor can simulate intoxication hilariously. In a long career of theater-going, I can recall but two who succeeded at the business: James Barton in his famous vaudeville skit and the late Bruce McRae as the inebriated playboy in "The Gold Diggers."

"La Royale Performance" would have been better served by the presence of either of these two. As it is it appears in need of about everything, recalling a jittery run-through of the last rehearsal of some show in trouble during a New Haven tryout.

SHARPS AND FLATS

MONTREUX—Singer Tony Bennett headlines the opening of the city's 1973 music festival at the new Conference Center on April 26.

PARIS—Celebrated *fado* singer Amalia Rodrigues and the Delta Rhythm Boys at La Tête de l'Art, French blues singer Marie-France Anglade at the Trois Mille, Mani Dibango and his combo at Le Chevalier du Temple every Tuesday and Joe Turner's piano every night at the Calavados.

LONDON—West, Bruce and Laing at the Rainbow April 20 and Linda Lewis at the Queen Elizabeth Hall April 21, both at 7:30 p.m., and Jimmy McGriff and singer Barbara Carroll at Ronnie Scott's every night.

GENEVA—Pop concert at La Maison des Jeunes April 21 at 8:30 p.m. The Piccadilly 6 and the Continental Trio alternating at La Tour and Rocky Roberts still bringing them in at the Club 58.

STOCKHOLM—Jazz night at the Mosebacke April 25 at 8:30 p.m. and Gerd Geller and his orchestra every night at the Club Opéra.

AMSTERDAM—Emerson, Lake and Palmer at the Oude RAI April 21 at 8:30 p.m. and the Juan Amis sextet every night at the Blue Note.

COPENHAGEN—Week of modern jazz at the Club Montmartre. MUNCH—Continuing their European tour, Emerson, Lake and Palmer at the Olympiahallen April 24 at 8 p.m.

DUBLIN—Rock-and-roll king Fats Domino starts his European tour at the Carlton at 7:30 p.m. on April 27.

Entertainment in New York

Plays

NEW YORK, April 19 (IHT).—This is how critics rate new films and stage productions in New York:

"The Orphan," a play by David Rabe at the Anspacher Theatre. "Grotesque through a dark maze of myth and murder for profound, epic drama," according to William Glover, critic for the Associated Press. But, Rabe "doesn't really succeed," Glover says that the production, "attracts even as it annoys." Recaptulation of the "surrealistic meandering" is practically impossible, the critic says, because Rabe's space-time continuum jumps from ancient Greece (Orestes, Iphigenia) to the Vietnam War, the Charles Manson family, Apollo and an abrupt caricature of President Nixon by Aegisthus. Among the cast are Cliff Deyoung (who as Orestes sings several of Peter Link's intermittent tunes), Jeanne Hepple,

Mariela Costello, Marcia Jean Kuris and Rae Allen.

In The New York Times, Clive Barnes points out that "The Orphan" completes Rabe's "Vietnam Trilogy"—the other two being "The Basic Training of Pavlo Hummel" and "Sticks and Bones." All three were produced by Joseph Papp and directed by Jeff Blackmer and "have very much in common. They all deal with an individual man destined for death or, at least, the living death of conformity," says Barnes. "They all deal also with the effect of policy and politics on that man . . . (and) not less significantly, they all deal with the essential violence of its nature and the political and military intervention in the affairs of Vietnam." Of the three, Barnes finds "The Orphan" the most difficult to understand and "the most difficult to identify with." Rabe, he says, "is to be taken very seriously indeed" but there is a certain jokiness to him that does not baffle tragedy. Barnes says he is a playwright of "shining promise and talent" but thinks that "at times his dramatic ideas outrun his dramatic language."

"The Soldier," by Nick Bellitto, is, Clive Barnes of the Times says, "sincere and even serious but unoriginal. An Army veteran (Tom Kindel) has returned home from Vietnam. Formerly a sports hero, he has apparently done well in the Army. He was a volunteer soldier, made sergeant, was decorated for bravery and, after three years, is returned to his family and the girl he left behind." The plot concerns "a veteran's maladjustment with his home," but "there is a quality of imagination lacking here," Barnes writes. "There is no flash of insight . . . As a result nothing seems to matter much." "The Soldier," directed by Eleanor Chapin, is playing at the Provincetown Playhouse.

"Fagot," an "oratorio" by Al Carmines at the Judson Poets Theatre, found favor with Mel Gussow, writing in The New

By David Lamb

BATHURST, Australia.—As soon as he awoke and reached across the bedside table for a smoke, Victor Hollo knew something was dreadfully amiss. But for a sleepy moment, he couldn't pinpoint exactly what.

His fingers searched the table. My God, he thought, where are the cigarettes?

Not even a long butt in sight. The ashtrays clean. Then, in a flash of panic, it struck him.

This was the day that Victor Hollo, a two-pack-a-day smoker for most of his 49 years, was to go cold turkey. At least, though, there would be solace in mutual suffering. The rest of Bathurst was trying to quit, too.

28,000 Residents

And throughout Bathurst, a onetime gold-mining town whose 30,000 residents embarked on "the world's biggest anti-smoking campaign," Eric Greenacre, a chain-smoking doctor with a troublesome cough, and John King, president of the Rotary Club, and Lindy, a harmaid at the Park Pub, all faced the autumn morning with the same tight-stomached uncertainty Mr. Hollo was experiencing.

"No one is fighting the tobacco industry," William Cairns, one of the No Smokes Week organizers, said, offering a morsel of hope. "Everyone would throw their hats in the air if someone could just find a safe cigarette."

But since that wasn't about to happen, Mr. Cairns and a few hundred others drove past the drive-in theater—where the movie was "Cold Turkey"—and gathered at City Hall to watch a 12-foot imitation cigarette being stubbed in an ashtray made from a huge tractor tire and doused by firemen.

Mr. Hollo was there, too, fidgeting nervously, unsure exactly what to do with his idle hands as they made unconscious stabs into his empty breast pocket. "How am I going to make it through my cup of coffee without one?" he moaned.

In Australia

When a Town Tries to Stop Smoking

For a painful week, Bathurst smoked mints and chewed gum and struggled to clean its lungs. The town's 14 doctors put up no-smoking signs. Students passed out 10,000 questionnaires, with the data later to be collected by the sociology department at Bathurst's Mitchell College. Health officials lectured every class in the nearby 22 schools about the dangers of tobacco.

The immediate beneficiary of the campaign, run by the Bathurst Rotary Club in conjunction with several health agencies, was to be a senior citizens' center. Reformed smokers were asked to place the money they normally would have spent for cigarettes in 60 red juice cans spread about the town to raise funds for the center.

Mr. Hollo made it through the first day, the second, the third. On the fourth, his wife, Dawn, said: "Vic, if you're going to be this irritable, maybe you'd better start smoking again." On the fifth, one of his employees, Ray Morson, muttered: "What's gotten into the boss?"

The campaign that caused Mr. Hollo's withdrawal symptoms was modeled after a similar anti-smoking program run about a year ago in the French village of Mauriac. Of 700 residents, 165 kicked the habit, at least for the week. Even French President Georges Pompidou, it is reported, lent his support by snuffing out his last cigarette.

But right from the beginning, Bathurst realized its campaign might go up in smoke. "Trying to get some of these people to stop is like telling an Aussie he can't gamble," said Wal Carlton, the publisher in the smoke-filled Knickerbocker Hotel Pub.

Excise Tax

In Australia, the tobacco excise tax raises nearly \$390 million annually, a figure exceeded only by beer and gasoline taxes. Anti-smoking organizations estimate that 38 percent of adult Australians use tobacco.

Finally, for Bathurst, the mo-

ment of truth had come. George Scholes, Dick Taitenko and Bruce Innes gathered in Victor Hollo's auto body shop to cut open the red juice cans, sort through the questionnaires and judge the winner of a children's anti-smoking coloring contest.

"Victor, there's some broke outside wanting petrol," Mr. Scholes said.

"Yeah, well good luck to him," growled Mr. Hollo, who, after making it successfully through the week, was somewhat less irritable than at first and was admittedly feeling quite proud and healthy.

Slowly, as one nearly empty can after another was opened, their faces fell. "Shocking," said Mr. Innes. The town that had tried to quit smoking couldn't. The donations totaled only \$94.22 and didn't even cover the \$300 printing bill, let alone pay for a senior citizens' center.

"The sociologists are already tipped us that we were in trouble," said Mr. Taitenko, a nonsmoker. "They said we had what they call a double negative: We were asking for money at the same time we wanted them to give up a habit that they didn't want to part with."

But all was not lost. Eric Greenacre, the doctor, said he had joined the ranks of permanent nonsmokers and his cough cleared up; John King, the Rotary president, smoked but a single cigarette all week—though that slip cost him a \$5 bet; and Barry McPherson, manager of Wright Heaton, the largest tobacco distributor in Bathurst, estimated sales for the week were down 25 percent, though, was Cliff Burke, a barber who lit his first cigarette at the age of 2 and hasn't broken stride in the 50 years that followed. Lighting another, he shared his philosophy with a stranger:

"For a broke like myself, giving up would do more harm than good. But for young people—there's something you can live without, not like a drink or a meal."

© Los Angeles Times.

Talking On An Unofficial Phone System

By John Vinocur

PARIS (AP).—"Corkscrew here. Good evening network." "This is Little Squared and I'm looking for a feminine voice." "Hello from Corkscrew."

"Oh, Corkscrew, this is Little Squared, and you've got no psychology whatsoever." Nervous voices. Assured voices. Droning voices. There are always voices on the network, lonely people who have given themselves code names on the parallel telephone circuit that has grown up in the technological morass of the French telecommunications system.

It is part of the *loisirs* Paris, the other side of chestnut-blossom posters and the excursion boats on the Seine.

What the users have found out is that if you dial a "non-working" number in the Paris system, all the people who call it can have individual or group conversations over the sound of a recording that murmurs on and on. "The number you have reached is not a working number."

When the engineers at the telephone system close down a number—the official government attitude is that the network does not exist when network regulars find another number, tell their friends and start to call again. By word of mouth, through a real need for the release that the network seems to bring to so many people, the circuit never dies.

Some network regulars have equipped their phones with complicated amplifiers to boost the sound of the sound. Others hang out at small night club five minutes walk from Notre Dame Cathedral where mentioning the code name of a network star brings a reduction on drinks.

"I was a regular for about four months," said the daughter of a Paris surgeon.

She said the afternoon hours were the quietest. Too many secretaries and telephone operators. The conversation improves in the early evening. "But after midnight you can really talk to some wild people. You get caught up and you can spend the whole night at it. I gave it up because in the end I considered it a loss of time. But I did it last night. And I'm going to have dinner tonight with a guy I talked to on the network."



Amalia Rodrigues who is at the Tête de l'Art in Paris.

No. 1 on sales charts throughout America is album from sound track of "Lady Sings the Blues" with Diana Ross playing and singing Billie Holiday.

FRANK VAN BRAKLE

Movies

"New American Cinema," a program of seven films at the Film Forum, left Roger Greenspun of The New York Times with mixed emotions. He found Ira Wolf's "The Magic Beauty Kit," a documentary, "an expression of vulnerable joy which seems Wolf's special, very privileged insight." Frank Morris's 9-minute collage-animation, called "Frank Film," consists wholly of a breathtaking succession of images crossing and filling the screen in response to a narration. It is both funny and touching. In contrast Greenspun found Kathleen Laughlin's "Opening-Closing" handsome but not so interesting. And the same seems true of Marc Stone's "Study Passes the Acid Test." "Kiss My Lips, Archie," by Ron Lieberman and Salvatore Rocco, a re-creation of a transvestite's world is "occasionally illuminating." The last film, Vincent Greider's "The Flight of Maximilian Tumboni Sent Ohm Oliver," is a poetic fantasy of "high pretensions and low achievement."

Medecin Malgré Lui, "Yves Figeot as Sganarelle was outstanding in Barnes's opinion.

Two Operas Canceled, Union Seeks Intervention of French Government

PARIS, April 19 (AP).—The Paris Opéra, trying to make a new start after a long series of labor and bureaucratic troubles, canceled tonight's performance of "The Marriage of Figaro."

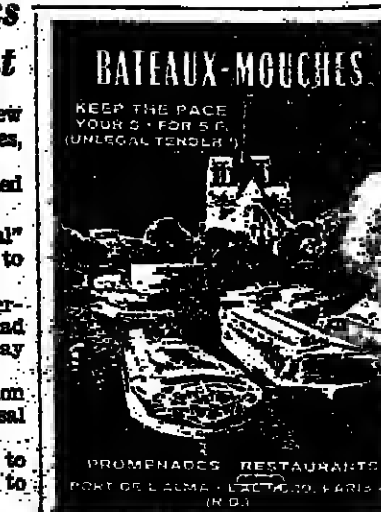
It was the second night in succession that the Opéra had called off its scheduled program.

A spokesman said that a new production of Wagner's "Familar" would have its premiere tomorrow, as announced, but declined to comment further on the origins of the problem.

The Communist-led union (CGT) representing the Opéra's personnel said that the Opéra's new schedule was rigid and had forced administrator Rolf Liebermann to rehearse "Parsifal" today instead of the scheduled performance of "Figaro."

The newspaper Le Monde said that the Opéra administration maintained that the personnel refused to participate in a rehearsal of "Parsifal" scheduled on Tuesday.

The union stated it was asking the Ministry of Culture to intervene because of what it said was Mr. Liebermann's refusal to discuss modifying working conditions with union representatives.



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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1973

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Continued on Page 18

Vixen Proposes Help For U.S. Exporters

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—President Nixon wants to er U.S. anti-trust immunity joint export associations forming by competing U.S. corporations seeking contracts abroad for goods or services.

The outlook for this legislation, it is not clear, however, the Justice Department's anti-trust division is known to be ex-

apan Aide Urges Summit Reform Talks

By Sam Jameson

OKYO, April 19.—The secretary-general of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic party has suggested that the heads of government of the United States, Japan, France, Britain and West Germany hold an "economic summit" in the near future.

The official, Tomisaburo Hashimoto, said his government is not prepared to take initiative in calling such a summit.

He said the United States—as the most powerful political and economic nation—should act as initiator, he told foreign newsmen today.

Mr. Hashimoto, who on Feb. 26 claimed that Japan was being edged out of a proper role in world affairs, said he thought the summit would be a landmark in international relations, dealing with monetary problems had centered too much on their footprints and had failed to take their eyes about over the horizon.

Resolute Steps Needed

Leaders meeting in a summit would set basic policy for a reform of the international monetary system and agree on "resolutions" to reduce the exchange gap between highly developed and underdeveloped nations, the 72-year-old party leader said.

Mr. Hashimoto said recent monetary arrangements constituted more than "an interim measure" and "could not be considered a good solution" to world monetary problems.

He said the monetary problem, he said, is a political issue calling for action at the highest level, and to reach agreement on monetary reforms "could very well threaten the whole free world," he added.

It was the first time such a suggestion—however qualified—had been made by a Japanese leader in postwar years, which for 28 years has traditionally avoided international involvement in an effort to build a non-aligned and friendly role abroad.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Lorho Dispute Causes Share Dip

Shares of Lorho Ltd. fell sharply on the London Stock Exchange Thursday following disclosure of an attempt by eight directors to dismiss the chief executive, R.W. Rowland. At the close, Lorho's shares were quoted at a 1973 low of 88, down 7 1/2 from late Wednesday. Their 1973 high is 132. Mr. Rowland was granted a high court order late Wednesday temporarily blocking the attempt to dismiss him. The court order is effective until May 4 to allow Mr. Rowland to put his case to an extraordinary general meeting of Lorho shareholders. Lorho is a diversified enterprise that does most of its business in Africa. Its activities include mining, auto sales and service, shipping, publishing, agriculture, finance and general trading.

Kraftco Eyes European Expansion

Kraftco, the largest food processor in the United States, is considering expansion in Europe into non-food lines, William O. Beers, chairman and president, reports. Kraftco earned \$100 million, or \$3.57 a share, from operations last year before a special charge of \$12.3 million, or 44 cents a share, resulting from consolidating and closing some unprofitable U.S. milk and ice cream plants. "We can move aggressively expand via acquisitions abroad than in the United States," Mr. Beers says. "But even overseas, nationalism is cropping up more and more and in such basic industries as food there just aren't very many good companies left to acquire." However, Mr. Beers adds,

Trade Data Gap May Hamper Nixon Bill

By Barbara Bright

WASHINGTON, April 19 (WP).

Concern is growing both in Congress and among the United States' chief trading partners that, when Congress considers the Nixon trade bill on the basis of trade statistics, the legislators will be comparing apples and oranges.

Discrepancies in trade statistics long have been a minor annoyance to international trade observers. The fact that the United States does not agree with any of its major trading partners on precisely how large the 1972 trade deficit is (or whether it exists) poses a distinct barrier to planned international trade negotiations and to the entire problem of balance of payments.

For example, the U.S. trade balance with Canada for 1972, which heads the list of trading partners and is the only partner which collects its trade data on an FOB (freight on board) basis, is listed in U.S. data as a \$2.5-billion deficit. The Canadian figures, however, show a \$1.5-billion deficit.

"Figures for 1971 with Japan, the second U.S. trading partner, show a deficit of \$3.2 billion according to U.S. figures, but \$3.1 billion by Japanese statistics."

For all countries which have more than \$1 billion in trade with the United States, the 1971 total, by U.S. figures, adds up to a \$1.65-billion deficit. But, according to the figures of trading partners, a \$1.66 billion surplus existed for the United States.

A West German official termed the lack of coordination between the United States and Europe on trade and monetary matters "deeply frightening." He said: "A trade controversy could arise which could have broad implications in other areas" because of the lack of agreement on statistics and other trade data.

Several congressmen agree. Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D. Conn., who conducted recent hearings on international trade for the Senate Finance Committee, said: "A few million dollars could make a lot of difference in how we look at things. We ought to know what the figures are before we take action. Unless we have accurate trade figures, how are we going to negotiate with our trading partners?"

"In terms of negotiations," said Mary Jane Wignot, international economist in the office of President Nixon's special representative for trade negotiations, "it is a problem, but I wouldn't say

it's an explosive issue. We inflate trade figures to an estimate of CIF (cost, insurance, freight) figure to make them comparable."

As Miss Wignot implied, the major statistical differences occur because the United States computes its figures according to FOB methodology, while most other major trading nations gather their trade data in CIF terms.

However, reconciliation of the discrepancies evidently is possible. After a year's effort, the United States announced in March that it had reconciled its trade data for 1970 with Canada, and a committee was working toward reconciliation of the figures for 1971 and 1972.

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"we've got the spadework done in the international area and we intend to continue to grow." International operations contributed 17 percent of net profit last year, while overseas sales rose 16 percent to \$461.5 million.

ITT to Sell Unit to TWA

International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. has agreed to merge Canteen Corp., a two-thirds subsidiary, into a newly-formed subsidiary of Trans World Airlines Inc. ITT says the deal would comply with the 1971 consent decree it entered into to divest Canteen by September 1973. Canteen shareholders will receive \$22 for each share. ITT says it will receive \$88 million for its 4 million shares of Canteen, payable in five annual installments starting one year after the closing date at an interest rate of 5 percent. The deal is subject to approval by ITT, TWA and Canteen directors and two-thirds of Canteen holders excluding the shares owned by ITT.

Hayden Stone, Hents Plan Merger

Hayden Stone Inc. and H. Hents & Co. have agreed in principle to merge on an exchange of shares. The merger would be completed by the issuance of up to 55,000 shares of Hayden Stone common stock plus preferred stock for the Hents stock based on relative book value at the time of the closing of the transaction. The companies say completion of the agreement is dependent on approval by both boards of definitive legal agreements and on approval by shareholders and regulatory bodies.

Nestlé Net Rises 21 Percent; Akzo Has 2.2 Percent Gain

VEVEY, Switzerland, April 19 (AP-DJ).—Group net profit at Nestlé jumped 21.4 percent last year to 653 million francs from 537 million francs in 1971, the company said today.

The group proposed a dividend of 65 francs for Nestlé Alimentana, up from 60 francs in 1971, and \$3.75 for Unilever Inc., up from \$3.

The group comprises all units controlled by Nestlé Alimentana, of Switzerland, and Unilever, of Panama City.

Group sales were 15.77 billion francs, up 1.6 percent from 14.65 billion francs in 1971.

It said the Nestlé Alimentana board proposes a dividend of 168.9 million francs versus 155.9 million francs in 1971, and a transfer of 53.5 million francs versus 39.4 million francs in 1971.

Nestlé Alimentana's total net profit was 225 million francs versus 186.2 million. The Unilever net profit was \$14.1 million versus \$13.1 million.

Akzo Profit Rises
AMSTERDAM, April 19 (Reuters).—Akzo's net profit rose 2.2 percent to 187.2 million guilders in 1972 from 184.4 million guilders the previous year, the company reported today.

Sales increased to 8.2 billion guilders from 8.1 billion guilders in 1971.

The company said the international monetary unrest and the difficult situation in the West European fiber industry influenced results adversely.

The decline in the chemical fibers group was largely due to insufficient capacity utilization and price deterioration for important categories of synthetic textile yarns, Akzo said.

Company Reports

Allegheny Ludlum
First Quarter 1973 1972
Revenue (millions)... 188.6 145.2
Profits (millions)... 7.92 4.81
Per Share... 1.35 0.66

Aluminum Co. of America
First Quarter 1973 1972
Revenue (millions)... 109.9 117.5
Profits (millions)... 21.09 19.79
Per Share... 0.94 0.88

Amer. Home Products
First Quarter 1973 1972
Revenue (millions)... 487.8 439.5
Profits (millions)... 51.5 44.8
Per Share... 0.95 0.84

Avon
First Quarter 1973 1972
Revenue (millions)... 220.9 185.1
Profits (millions)... 20.31 17.12
Per Share... 0.35 0.29

Babcock & Wilcox
First Quarter 1973 1972
Revenue (millions)... 238.4 246.7
Profits (millions)... 5.03 5.66
Per Share... 0.41 0.46

Barrington Northern
First Quarter 1973 1972
Revenue (millions)... 13.70 7.04
Profits (millions)... 1.07 0.54
Per Share... 1.07 0.54

Columbia Gas System
First Quarter 1973 1972
Revenue (millions)... 47.06 45.20
Profits (millions)... 1.45 1.48
Per Share... 1.45 1.48

FMC
First Quarter 1973 1972
Revenue (millions)... 398.1 358.4
Profits (millions)... 18.6 18.3
Per Share... 0.57 0.49
Per Share (Diluted)... 0.54 0.47

Georgia-Pacific
First Quarter 1973 1972
Revenue (millions)... 517.8 469.1
Profits (millions)... 36.95 19.47
Per Share... 0.89 0.36
Per Share (Diluted)... 0.66 0.35

Gillette
First Quarter 1973 1972
Revenue (millions)... 251.9 196.3
Profits (millions)... 20.80 17.61
Per Share... 0.70 0.59

Grace (W.R.)
First Quarter 1973 1972
Revenue (millions)... 611.6 526.0
Profits (millions)... 10.96 9.05
Per Share... 0.38 0.31

Inland Steel
First Quarter 1973 1972
Revenue (millions)... 436.1 341.4
Profits (millions)... 16.61 16.90
Per Share... 1.02 0.92

Inflation Rate in U.S. Soars to 6% in Quarter

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Commerce Department reported today that the U.S. rate of inflation jumped to 6 percent in the first three months of this year from a rate of 2.8 percent in the last three months of 1972.

The department said that the U.S. gross national product—the total value of goods and services—rose 14.3 percent during the first quarter, but that only 7.9 percent of this was what economists term "real" growth. The rest was mainly inflation.

The increase in the GNP is considerably above the administration's goal of 10 percent for the entire year and the rate of inflation is more than double the 1973 goal of 2.5 percent.

The figures showed that the economy is growing at a much faster rate than the administration and its economic advisers consider safe, because overproduction stimulates further inflation.

Comment by Stein
Herbert Stein, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, described the increase in inflation as extraordinary and said the size of the GNP growth shows "we have a difficult transition ahead of us."

"Real output cannot go on rising at an annual rate of 8 percent," he said. "There isn't enough labor or productive capacity to sustain that for very long."

The Commerce Department said the dollar value of the first quarter increase was \$40.6 billion, which meant the economy was expanding at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 12.25 percent.

The increase compares with a GNP advance in the fourth quarter of last year of \$30.9 billion, or 11 percent at an annual rate. With the rate of inflation in the fourth quarter at 2.8 percent, real growth was 8 percent.

The jump in inflation was the biggest quarterly increase since the fourth quarter of 1970, when the rate was 6.3 percent.

Consumer expenditures accounted for a major portion of the GNP increase in the first quarter. They were up \$28 billion, compared with \$17.1 billion in the fourth quarter of last year.

At August Thyssen-Hütte, Hans Guenther Sahli has been elected chairman of the supervisory board. He retired as chairman of the management board at the annual meeting on Tuesday.

John McDaniels, formerly in charge of underwriting and syndication at First Boston Corp., has joined Bankers Trust International of London as a member of the board and executive director responsible for international finance.

Global International Forwarding, of California, a subsidiary of Global Van Lines, has announced the appointment of Alfred M. Rossum as managing director of its operations in France. Meanwhile, the company says it has moved its European headquarters from Frankfurt to Brussels where Peter Schleicher, executive vice-president, is in charge.

Caterpillar Tractor has named George W. Ince public affairs manager for Europe. He will be headquartered in Geneva, beginning June 1.

Christian F. Lafargue, formerly with Peugeot Canada Ltd., has joined Volvo France as director of the company's automotive division.

E. F. Hutton & Co., the U.S. brokerage firm, has appointed Giuseppe Tomé to senior executive officer in Europe based in Zurich.

Markets Shut
Most major stock exchanges are closed today, Good Friday. Markets in Italy and Japan, however, remain open.

Profit Reports Help Stocks, Dow Gains 5

Internal Strength Seen In Pre-Holiday Rise

By Terry Rnbards

NEW YORK, April 19 (NYT).—The stock market turned in a solid advance today on rising volume ahead of the Good Friday holiday on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones industrial average was higher throughout the session and closed up 4.89 at 963.20. Confirming the gain in the average, rising stocks outnumbered decliners, 520 to 530.

Turnover climbed to 14.56 million shares from yesterday's 13.89 million and was at the highest level in a generally slow week.

The ability of the market to move up on increased volume in advance of a three-day week-end was interpreted as an indicator of "internal strength." Often, traders lighten positions prior to a long weekend to lessen the chance of being caught fully invested when possibly adverse news may break later on the international front.

Too Much to Ignore
Apparently, the continued flow of strong earnings reports was too much to ignore. It was evident that portfolio managers were ready to make commitments despite the approaching holiday.

Texas Instruments, for example, leaped 15 and closed at 177 1/2 after trading at 178 1/2. Yesterday the company disclosed first-quarter earnings equivalent to \$1.67 a share, up sharply from 97 cents a year earlier.

Rosy earnings reports also were behind the moves in Allegheny Ludlum, up 1 1/2 at 24 7/8, Alcoa, up 3 at 57 1/8.

Oil and gas issues surged upward in response to President Nixon's message on the energy crisis. Exxon, for example, was actively traded and closed up 3/4 at 100 3/4 after touching a new 1973 high of 101 1/8.

Other Actives
Also on the active list were Texaco, up 1 1/8 at 41 1/4, Gulf Oil, up 1/4 at 25 5/8, and Coastal States Gas, up 1 1/8 at 16 1/8. In his energy message, the President abolished oil import quotas and indicated that higher prices for petroleum products were on the way.

The most active stock of the session was ITT, down 2 1/8 at 39 3/4. The company disclosed yesterday that it had been advised by the Internal Revenue Service that certain rulings in connection with its acquisition of Hartford Fire Insurance were being reconsidered. The maximum tax liability in the matter was put at \$30 million.

Prices advanced in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Ames index rose 0.43 to 240.7, while advances led declines, 435 against 74. Turnover was 2.63 million shares compared with 2.54 million yesterday.

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PEOPLE IN BUSINESS



Philippe Daviesart

Philippe Daviesart has joined the Ippa group in Brussels as a member of the executive committee of Cie. Financière Ippa and as president of the executive committee and managing director of Banque Ippa.

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FIRST INVESTORS AMERICAN TRUST S.A.

Headoffice: Luxembourg, 37, rue Notre-Dame

Notice of Meeting
Shareholders are hereby convened to attend the Statutory General Meeting to be held on May 3rd 1973 at 3.00 o'clock p.m. at the headoffice, with the following agenda:

1. Submission of the reports of the Board of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor.
2. Approval of the balance-sheet and the income statements as at December 31, 1972 and allotment of the results as of December 31, 1972.
3. Approval of directors' fees.
4. Discharge of the Directors and of the Statutory Auditor in respect of the carrying out of their duties during the fiscal year ended December 31, 1972.
5. Receipt of and action on nomination for election of directors and of the statutory auditor for a new statutory term of one year.
6. Any other business.

There is no quorum requirement for the Annual General Meeting and the resolutions will be passed at a simple majority of the shares present or represented.

The Board of Directors.

FIRST INVESTORS INTERNATIONAL MINING AND PETROLEUM FUND S.A.

Headoffice: Luxembourg, 37, rue Notre-Dame

Notice of Meeting
Shareholders are hereby convened to attend the Statutory General Meeting to be held on May 2nd 1973 at 3.00 o'clock p.m. at the headoffice, with the following agenda:

1. Submission of the reports of the Board of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor.
2. Approval of the balance-sheet and the income statements as at December 31, 1972 and allotment of the results as of December 31, 1972.
3. Approval of directors' fees.
4. Discharge of the Directors and of the Statutory Auditor in respect of the carrying out of their duties during the fiscal year ended December 31, 1972.
5. Receipt of and action on nomination for election of directors and of the Statutory auditor for a new statutory term of one year.
6. Ratification of the cooptation of a director.
7. Any other business.

There is no quorum requirement for the Annual General Meeting and the resolutions will be passed at a simple majority of the shares present or represented.

The Board of Directors.

Oil Importing Countries Are Urged to Unify Policy

BRUSSELS, April 19 (AP-DJ).—The Common Market commission proposed today that major oil importers should meet and agree on measures to face possible oil shortages.

The measures could include compulsory harmonized stockpiling, rationing procedures and group solidarity whether all or only one of the major importers—the EEC, the U.S. and Japan—faces a crisis, the commission said.

The proposal came in a memorandum to the EEC Council of Ministers, which will discuss energy policy at a meeting May 22. The commission said the key issue is not the availability of energy but "the political and economic conditions of its availability."

The commission's memorandum was released a day after President Richard Nixon sent his energy message to Congress. An EEC spokesman said the commission is studying the Nixon message but has no immediate comment to make on it. The commission document serves as a kind of comment, he noted.

Based on current energy-consumption trends, the industrialized world's requirements for nuclear fuel will more than double by 1985, to nearly 2.5 billion tons from 1 million tons in 1970.

In an attempt to relieve the dependence on oil, consuming nations are looking backward to coal and forward to nuclear fuel.

Coal Subsidies
For instance, indications are that the new EEC energy policy will include subsidies to help the flagging coal industry. Recently, the British

New York Stock Exchange Trading

-1977- Stocks and Div. in S P/E					-1977- Stocks and Div. in S P/E					-1977- Stocks and Div. in S P/E				
High.	Low.	High	Low	Last Chge	High.	Low.	High	Low	Last Chge	High.	Low.	High	Low	Last Chge
(Continued From Page 8)														
19 77a	SWENSON	31	17	25	81	196	134	7	14	151	113	191	149	14
20 77a	SWENSON	31	17	25	81	196	134	7	14	151	113	191	149	14
21 77a	SWENSON	31	17	25	81	196	134	7	14	151	113	191	149	14
22 77a	SWENSON	31	17	25	81	196	134	7	14	151	113	191	149	14
23 77a	SWENSON	31	17	25	81	196	134	7	14	151	113	191	149	14
24 77a	SWENSON	31	17	25	81	196	134	7	14	151	113	191	149	14
25 77a	SWENSON	31	17	25	81	196	134	7	14	151	113	191	149	14
26 77a	SWENSON	31	17	25	81	196	134	7	14	151	113	191	149	14
27 77a	SWENSON	31	17	25	81	196	134	7	14	151	113	191	149	14
28 77a	SWENSON	31	17	25	81	196	134	7	14	151	113	191	149	14
29 77a	SWENSON	31	17	25	81	196	134	7	14	151	113	191	149	14
30 77a	SWENSON	31	17	25	81	196	134	7	14	151	113	191	149	14
31 77a	SWENSON	31	17	25	81	196	134	7	14	151	113	191	149	14
32 77a	SWENSON	31	17	25	81	196	134	7	14	151	113	191	149	14
33 77a	SWENSON	31	17	25	81	196	134	7	14	151	113	191	149	14
34 77a	SWENSON	31	17	25	81	196	134	7	14	151	113	191	149	14
35 77a	SWENSON	31	17	25	81	196	134	7	14	151	113	191	149	14
36 77a	SWENSON	31	17	25	81	196	134	7	14	151	113	191	149	14
37 77a	SWENSON	31	17	25	81	196	134	7	14	151	113	191	149	14
38 77a	SWENSON	31	17	25	81	196	134	7	14	151	113	191	149	14
39 77a	SWENSON	31	17	25	81	196	134	7	14	151	113	191	149	14
40 77a	SWENSON	31	17	25	81	196	134	7	14	151	113	191	149	14
41 77a	SWENSON	31	17	25	81	196	134	7	14	151	113	191	149	14
42 77a	SWENSON	31	17	25	81	196	134	7	14	151	113	191	149	14
43 77a	SWENSON	31	17	25	81	196	134	7	14	151	113	191	149	14
44 77a	SWENSON	31	17	25	81	196	134	7	14	151	113	191	149	14
45 77a	SWENSON	31	17	25	81	196	134	7	14	151	113	191	149	14
46 77a	SWENSON	31	17	25	81	196	134	7	14	151	113	191	149	14
47 77a	SWENSON	31	17	25	81	196	134	7	14	151	113	191	149	14
48 77a	SWENSON	31	17	25	81	196	134	7	14	151	113	191	149	14

Toronto Stocks	
Symbol	Price
AT&T	100.00
Bell	100.00
Bank of Montreal	100.00
Bank of Toronto	100.00
Canadian Pacific	100.00
Canadian National	100.00
Imperial Oil	100.00
Inco	100.00
Ontario Power	100.00
Procter & Gamble	100.00
Sealed Air	100.00
Shoppers Drug Mart	100.00
St. Lawrence	100.00
Toronto-Dominion	100.00
Unilever	100.00
Windsor	100.00
Xerox	100.00

[illegible]

2593 Ldb	Co A	\$	670	670	670	18	1803 Siebers	\$	1394	1394	1394	44	(W) Drygas v. Hahn Int. Fd.	\$12.00	(W) Stanhope Transat. Fd.	\$12.00
2594 Ldb	Co B	\$	670	670	670	18	2290 Sundale	O	715	710	715	5	(W) Dr. Interact. Inv. Fd.	\$11.75	(W) Stand & Poor Int. Fd.	\$12.00
1550 Ldb	Ltd	\$	485	480	483	15	2700 Voyager	P	985	995	995	50	(W) Dr. Ortho. Com. Sh.	\$9.47	(W) Star Fmd.	\$9.47
7190 MB	Ltd	\$	2024	2024	2024	25							(W) Dr. Ortho. Deb. Prnt.	\$9.47		\$9.47

[illegible]

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

Giants Defeat Braves As Catcher Runs to 2d For 1-Man Double Play

AN FRANCISCO, April 19 (UPI).—Bobby Bonds lined his 11th homer of the season with out in the bottom of the 11th inning yesterday to give the San Francisco Giants a 4-3 victory over the Atlanta Braves. Bonds, who had been hitting .300 in the first 10 games, extended his hitting streak to six games, his longest since 1969. Bonds' homer was the first of the season for the Giants, who were looking for a win after a 1-1 tie with the Braves in the previous game. Bonds' homer was the first of the season for the Giants, who were looking for a win after a 1-1 tie with the Braves in the previous game.

gers Rout Sox, 11-7; Deep Series

STON, April 19 (UPI).—Stanley's drive to a three-run homer while Ed Brinkman and Al Kaline singled home runners each today as the Tigers beat the Boston Sox, 11-7, to complete a four-game series. The Sox, who had won the first two games of the series, were looking for a win after a 1-1 tie with the Tigers in the previous game. Stanley's drive to a three-run homer while Ed Brinkman and Al Kaline singled home runners each today as the Tigers beat the Boston Sox, 11-7, to complete a four-game series.

Thursday

and Rodriguez aboard in the third inning as the Sox snapped a 2-3 tie. Mets 2, 0, Cubs 1, 7. The Mets, who had won the first two games of the series, were looking for a win after a 1-1 tie with the Cubs in the previous game. The Mets, who had won the first two games of the series, were looking for a win after a 1-1 tie with the Cubs in the previous game.

Mets, who had been blanked in two consecutive games, snapped a 2-3 tie. Mets 2, 0, Cubs 1, 7. The Mets, who had won the first two games of the series, were looking for a win after a 1-1 tie with the Cubs in the previous game. The Mets, who had won the first two games of the series, were looking for a win after a 1-1 tie with the Cubs in the previous game.

Singletons hit a three-run homer in the sixth inning as the Mets scored five runs to demolish the Cubs, 8-5, at home. The Mets, who had won the first two games of the series, were looking for a win after a 1-1 tie with the Cubs in the previous game. The Mets, who had won the first two games of the series, were looking for a win after a 1-1 tie with the Cubs in the previous game.

League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Eastern Division			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Baltimore	10	3	.769
Seattle	6	4	.600
Minnesota	5	5	.500
Chicago	4	6	.400
Los Angeles	3	5	.375
San Francisco	2	5	.286
Western Division			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Cleveland	8	3	.727
Los Angeles	5	4	.556
San Francisco	4	4	.500
Seattle	3	5	.375
Chicago	2	5	.286
Baltimore	1	5	.167
National League			
Eastern Division			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Atlanta	10	4	.714
Los Angeles	8	4	.667
San Francisco	7	4	.636
Chicago	6	4	.600
Seattle	5	4	.556
Baltimore	4	4	.500
Western Division			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Los Angeles	10	4	.714
San Francisco	8	4	.667
Chicago	7	4	.636
Seattle	6	4	.600
Baltimore	5	4	.556
Atlanta	4	4	.500

the first on a double by Bonds, a single by Foytles, an infield out and singles by Ed Goodson and Garry Maddox. They made it 3-0 in the second on a walk to Rader, a sacrifice, infield singles by Bonds and Chris Speller and a passed ball by Oates.

Pirates 5, Cards 2
At St. Louis, Willie Stargell drove in four runs with a single and his third home run in eight games to give Pittsburgh an 8-2 victory over the Cardinals.

Stargell homered off St. Louis starter Rick Wise in the first after Dave Cash led off the game with a walk and Al Oliver singled. Stargell singled in the eighth to drive in Oliver, who had singled and advanced on a passed ball. Pittsburgh starter Bob Moose scattered eight St. Louis hits.

Padres 4, Reds 2
Fred Kendall hit a pair of doubles and a successful squeeze bunt as San Diego survived a ninth-inning scare to beat Cincinnati 4-2, at home, ending the Reds' five-game winning streak. Kendall doubled to set up the first run, doubled home the second, scored the third and squeezed home the last.

Astros 7, Dodgers 2
Jerry Reuss pitched a four-hitter and Bob Watson batted across three runs as Houston won in Los Angeles, 7-2. The victory snapped a four-game losing streak and ended a five-game losing streak. Houston scored four runs in the sixth, two on Watson's single. Doug Rader singled home the third, and Larry Howard walked with the bases full.

A's 7, Royals 6
Gene Tenace, the most valuable player in Oakland's World Series triumph over Cincinnati last year when he hit four home runs, struck again in Kansas City's Royals Stadium. The catcher-turned-first baseman blasted a two-run homer in the ninth inning to give the A's a 7-6 victory over the Royals. The homer, Tenace's third of the campaign, came off Bruce Dal Canton and scored Reggie Jackson, who had led off the inning with a single. The homer ended the Royals' four-game winning streak.

Yanks 7, Orioles 4
The New York Yankees, wearing new double-knit uniforms, displayed an old trait as they rallied for five runs in the ninth inning to overcome a two-run deficit and defeat the Baltimore Orioles, 7-4.

A game-pitching two-run homer by Thurman Munson, son-scoring single by Roy White and Felipe Alou's towering two-run blast did in the Orioles to slice their lead in the American League East.

Mike Cuellar, veteran left-hander who had beaten the Yanks 12 times in 15 decisions during the last four years, sailed into the ninth inning with a 4-3 lead. But Jim Ray Hart, the designated hitter making his first appearance for the Yanks since being acquired from San Francisco, collected his third single of the game. Munson followed with a cannon shot over the 380-foot marker in left field to tie the score.

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Today, President Jomo Kenyatta waved off the first drivers in this five-day event through jungle, mountain and desert. Competitors said the event, described by organizers as the world's toughest rally, could be decided more on luck than driving skill if torrential rains which lashed Kenya earlier this week continued. Already much of the 3,212-mile course was very wet, and many of the 89 starters were being bogged down.

The safari differs from most other rallies because safari officials do not close the roads and clear them for the drivers. Instead, the drivers contend on open roads that have other cars, broken down trucks, and Masai herdsman with their cattle and wildlife.

"The safari is one of the last of the long-distance road events," Roger Clark, a professional British driver competing in his fourth safari, said.

Civilized Race
Clark, who won the Royal Automobile Club Rally in Britain last year, said, "Most of Europe is so populated and civilized that we cannot go across the continent like here."

"The safari," he went on, "is quite good fun, but a bit uncivilized, in the sense that we are going like idiots on main roads. That will be stopped here eventually."

"It's a little dangerous even in sparsely populated areas to go back in a motor car."

The pace of development already has altered the safari. Officials had to change the scheduled route this year when they discovered that some roads that had been dirt last year were now paved. Even the last minute changes left the rally route with 300 miles of paved road.

This year's winning car is expected to return to Nairobi sometime Monday morning after passing through 53 control points. Since a rally is scored somewhat like golf, the winner will not necessarily be the first car back to Nairobi but the one with the least number of penalty points.

Safari officials set time allotments for passing



UP AND DOWN—Boston's Tommy Harper fails to catch blast by New York's Felipe Alou.

Giants' Kingman Makes Pitch Not to Pitch

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19 (UPI).—Manager Charlie Fox may have other ideas but Dave Kingman envisions himself as a big league pitcher.

The first baseman-outfielder would like to see the experiment by the San Francisco Giants manager come to a halt right now.

"There is no way that I see myself as a pitcher," says Kingman, who pitched two innings against the Cincinnati Reds Sunday. "If they want to use me

as a mop-up man, that's all right, but I'm not at all serious about wanting to pitch and if they say stop right now it will be perfectly all right with me."

Kingman, who won 12 of 16 decisions for the University of Southern California college team as a sophomore in 1969, says he could probably make it as a big league pitcher.

"I don't even want to talk about pitching," said the Giant, who hit 29 homers last year but has had a difficult time trying to win a job this year. "I'd rather talk

about my fielding and hitting. I'm an everyday ball player, or at least I hope to be."

"All I'm trying to do is earn a spot where I can play all the time. Until then, I'll fool around the mound but in no way do I want it to hinder me otherwise."

When the Giants sent Dave to the mound for two innings of mop-up work against the Reds Sunday, he was no ball of fire but he pitched like a man who knows what it's all about.

"The kid didn't embarrass himself or the club," said Fox. "Sure, he has a chance to make it as a pitcher."

Reserve Reds outfielder Gene Locklear was the first man Kingman faced. He walked him and the next batter, Joe Judge. A double by Cesar Geronimo on a

pitch scored Locklear and Judge scored on an infield out by Dave Concepcion. Then Kingman struck out Darrel Chaney and retired pitcher Don Gullett on a liner to first.

The following inning Kingman walked Pete Rose, got Joe Morgan on a fly to center and then walked Richie Scheblom. This time Locklear fouled to third and Judge bounced into a forceout.

Kingman, most agree, has a big league fastball and curve, and with proper grooming, say a year in the minors, could make it as a pitcher.

"I think I made a lot of progress last year," said Kingman, referring to his 29 homers. "So I don't think I should go back to the minors to learn something I have no interest in. I'd rather stay here and work for a regular job."

As of the moment, Willie McCovey has first base all to himself, except for a breather here and there and in second games of doubleheaders, and Fox is giving Gary Thompson a shot to win the job in left.

Kingman has been passed up this spring simply because he hasn't been hitting.

"Look," said Fox, "if he was hitting this year the way he was last year you think I would find a place for him? He's still a helluva ball player but he's going to have to win himself a job with his bat."

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pitch scored Locklear and Judge scored on an infield out by Dave Concepcion. Then Kingman struck out Darrel Chaney and retired pitcher Don Gullett on a liner to first.

The following inning Kingman walked Pete Rose, got Joe Morgan on a fly to center and then walked Richie Scheblom. This time Locklear fouled to third and Judge bounced into a forceout.

Kingman, most agree, has a big league fastball and curve, and with proper grooming, say a year in the minors, could make it as a pitcher.

"I think I made a lot of progress last year," said Kingman, referring to his 29 homers. "So I don't think I should go back to the minors to learn something I have no interest in. I'd rather stay here and work for a regular job."

As of the moment, Willie McCovey has first base all to himself, except for a breather here and there and in second games of doubleheaders, and Fox is giving Gary Thompson a shot to win the job in left.

Kingman has been passed up this spring simply because he hasn't been hitting.

"Look," said Fox, "if he was hitting this year the way he was last year you think I would find a place for him? He's still a helluva ball player but he's going to have to win himself a job with his bat."

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Win NBA Playoff Game, 129-96

Knicks Even a Score With Celtics

By Leonard Koppett

NEW YORK, April 19 (NYT).—As badly as the Boston Celtics whipped the New York Knicks in Boston last Sunday, so did the Knicks thoroughly crush the Celtics at Madison Square Garden last night, by a 129-96 score.

This evened the four-of-seven-game playoff series at 1-1, and reduced the competition to a three-of-five set with the odd game still belonging to Boston.

The winner, of course, will advance to the final round to play the Los Angeles-Golden State survivor for the championship of the National Basketball Association.

The defeat was the worst ever suffered in a playoff by the Celtics, who have been in more playoffs than any other team. In 1964 and 1967, the Celtics lost games by 24-point margins to teams centered by Walt Chamberlain (the Warriors) and the Philadelphia 76ers. But the 23-point defeat this time had entirely different ingredients.

The foremost was a Knicks defense, in all its much-publicized glory. It had been absent in Sunday's 134-108 loss, but it asserted itself right at the start in this game. The Knicks opened with a full-court press, a gambit they have used sparingly in the last couple of years but a frequent weapon of their 1970 championship team.

Getting back to stop Boston's fast break has always been an effective move by the Knicks, and it was effective again. This left the Celtics with one option, midrange shooting, and unlike Sunday, they didn't hit.

So in the first nine minutes of play, the Celtics scored only 11 points, making only four baskets in 14 attempts. The Knicks, at that point, had a 23-12 lead and the Garden crowd, so worked up for the game that it had begun cheering during the first 16 bars of the national anthem, was in its noisiest state.

At that stage, things stabilized for a while, as the Knicks forwards started to get into foul trouble and New York's outside shooting wasn't up to par. But midway through the second period, with the score 38-28, the Knicks embarked on a 16-4 spurt, and went off at halftime leading, 60-42. Midway through the third, they produced a 16-0 tear to 82-48, and it was sheer exercise the rest of the way.

In the final box score, the Knicks had eight players scoring in double figures, Walt Frazier leading with 24 and getting 10 assists. The team total of 32 assists, a club record, and the 44-11 edge in rebounding didn't show how well the Knicks controlled the more important rebounding situations.

The Knicks shot .594, the Celtics .394, and that did reflect

the offensive difference between the teams.

The reaction on both sides was to shrug off both games as flukes.

Cougars Tie Series
LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 19 (UPI).—Billy Cunningham and Mack Calvin, with help from substitute Ed Manning, stunned the Kentucky Colonels as the Carolina Cougars romped to a 102-81 victory to level their American Basketball Association best-of-seven semi-playoff series at two victories apiece.

Cunningham scored 32 points and Calvin 23 while generating a fast break that demolished the Colonels. Carolina stopped Aris Gilmore, Kentucky's 7-foot-2 center, limiting the league's leading rebounder to just nine rebounds and six points.

Stars 184, Pacers 183
Willie Wise hit a layup with 58 seconds to go to give Utah a 184-183 victory at Indiana and even their semi-final playoff series at two games apiece. After wise scored, neither team was able to tally in the last 53 seconds as Utah snapped Indiana's 18-game home winning streak.

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Observer

What Fools These...

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—Everybody is so enlightened these days about relations between the sexes that relations like this hardly seem like relations anymore.

It is sad to see them going the way of heterosexual, but the hardest part is composing the notes to notify old friends of their obsolescence. I have just mailed such a note to poor dear Othello.

My dear old friend, I said, you can be no more distressed than I to learn that jealousy is regarded by the great majority of young people interviewed for The New York Times as hopelessly passé and definitely tiresome.

To have killed dear Othello for jealousy—how cruel are the whims of fate. In the ultimate enlightenment at which we have now arrived your "tragedy"—will Othello ever forgive me those quotation marks—Your "tragedy" no longer merits the attention of sexually mature youth.

Demanding fidelity was selfish of you. Did you not see that trying to own another's body would make you nothing better than a slave master? I regret, dear misguided old Moor, that you would seem relevant to us today only if you had had the wisdom to share her liberally with Cassio and the Venetian Senate, and to release your own suppressed desires more healthily by bedding Iago.

It will be harder writing to Caesar. He can be vindictive in reply. It will never do to put the case plainly, to tell him outright that it is simply old hat for anybody, but especially Caesar, to have a wife—much less a wife who is above suspicion.

"Julius," I might say, "enlightenment must eventually overtake us all—even Caesar."

Writing to Penelope was rather fun. Ulysses, as you know, has been exonerated around the Mediterranean for years having a ball while poor, simple-minded Penelope sits home in Ithaca resisting.

Greek Tomb

TAORMINA, Sicily, April 19 (AP)—Workers digging foundations for a new building at Giardini, a section of Taormina, have unearthed a Greek tomb about 2,500 years old. The tomb contained a well-preserved skeleton, 10 vases of various forms and a bronze medal.

Let us face it, my dear old straight Penelope, I told her, the day when wives sit home at Ithaca while hubby cuts up at conventions from one end of the Mediterranean to the other—those days have given way to enlightenment.

Unless you want to be the joke of the late 20th century, you had better tear the suits off a few of those suitors this coming week-end and stop being so uptight about your natural healthy desires.

If the tone of this note seems brassy and coarse, it may be because I have just finished writing to my great old friend and idol, Romeo Montague. My greatest ambition has always been to burn with a monogamous passion so fierce that I might climb the highest balcony.

Forgive this embarrassing confession. I intruded it only to indicate how hard it was to break the news to Romeo.

It was all just damned childish silliness, Romeo, I told him, trying to strike a virtue note, Machismo is important to Romeo with his Latin blood. His favorite writer was Ernest Hemingway.

You made too much of sex, Romeo, I told him. And what is sex? As we now perceive, thanks to our enlightenment, sex is mainly sex. A sign is just a sign. A handshake can be far more vital, Romeo, because as we now know, the important thing in life is not sex but communicating, and there can be more communicating in a simple handshake than in all the balcony climbing in Verona.

Oh, Romeo, oh, Romeo! It was so—so straight of you to insist on getting married. I mean, Lord! A trial even! A church ceremony!

If you had wanted to speak to us here in the enlightened lavender twilight of the 20th century, Romeo, you could have done it so beautifully, just by getting together with Mercutio and Tybalt and Paris and Juliet and some of the other Verona guys who hung out around the fountain, and gone off to Rimini and lived in a commune. But married! That was the hardest letter to write. To the idol after whom one's own life had been patterned, it had not seemed such a bad life until then. Not so deep as a well, nor so wide as a church door, perhaps, but it seemed likely to do. And now, the enlightenment.

Al, well, who gets the bad news next? Emma Bovary. "Poor dear Emma: Dreadful news—"

Sound Poetry As a Life's Work

By Edmund Naughton

LONDON (CHT)—When Lewis Carroll in 1855 wrote, "Twas brillig and the slithy toves Did gyre and gimble in the wabe"

that was the beginning of sound poetry, according to British sound poet Bob Cobbing. It has had its ups and downs since, but has climbed upwards in public interest in England since the 1960s.

Mr. Cobbing, a bearded 53-year-old, occupies the basement and first floor of a high-ceilinged brick house near central London. His walls are covered with relics of his previous career as a painter.

He covers the length and breadth of the country giving sound poetry readings (if they can be called that) and next Tuesday will be attending an international sound poetry festival in Stockholm where he

claims one may hear "the finest electronic music anywhere"—which is his opinion of Swedish sound poetry.

The Swedes, however, like to concentrate on computers, recorders and machines, and Mr. Cobbing, who is simply gifted with a deep Shakespearean bewitchment, likes to focus on the human voice.

His concept is to use the human voice as a musical instrument to bring the poem to its true potential. On occasion

he will bring a leather briefcase stuffed with whistles, toy drums and sticks to a reading and then recruit a piano player with the aim of making the human voice and the instruments inseparable.

His poems can sound like the whistles from "Macbeth" talking in their sleep, but his aim is to make it a "ballet of the speech organs."

"The aim, according to him, is to create areas in which to live. To turn poetry away from the didactic and stimulate emotion."

"Of course," he says, "the best poetry does stimulate emotion, but there's more room to stimulate it in sound poetry. I don't like the idea of the poet as a dictator. I think poems—be pronounced poems in a distinctly British way—should be sound signals. Signals for people to do what they like with them."

Mr. Cobbing, who has been a landscape gardener, a farm worker, a conscientious objector in World War II and a teacher of mathematics, French, art and Esperanto, came to sound poetry in 1964. He admits: "Esperanto may have steered him to his life's work."

He had written some conventional poetry before, but he conceived the idea of doing "an alphabet of sounds" and wrote the first two in the spring of that year. In the fall he came down with the flu, stayed home with a high temperature and went through the rest of the alphabet.

"When I finished I said to myself this is me."

He likes to write poems that juxtapose long, drawn-out sounds against quick sounds. The long, drawn-out sounds, he says, "are like a drone in music." He has drawn on 23 different languages for his sounds, and used the names of the creatures because the onomatopoeia communicates. He may like his poems to be a zig-

zag composition of a mathematical permutation, systematically varying letters and syllables, but he will at a reading hand out copies and encourage others to join in and make whatever variations they like so that "it has the same spontaneity as jazz."

He may use tape recorders to show audiences what his poems are meant to sound like, or draw on his experience as an artist to create patterns of letters to draw the eye over the sound, but down deep he wants everybody to get into the act.

He will pass out his drums and whistles and sticks among the audience. He will prance and parade as he belows and always encourage people to join in.

Asked what effect sound poetry might have on people, Mr. Cobbing said it might lead people to be "vegetarian in their eating habits and anarchists in their politics. Vegetarians," he said, "because it is a health-giving activity that opens one's lungs, to the fresh air. Anarchists because poetry is ceasing to be didactic and going into something which people can share. It is an anti-authoritarian, anti-state-controlled attitude."

He also believes sound poetry can induce something like a religious experience.

Mr. Cobbing recalls arriving at a session in Lancashire that was to last eight hours, because of heavy snow he was the only poet there.

"I had to jolly well bring everyone into it, but I had people chanting to it, moving to it. One half of the time they were elated. They were exhausted. Everybody flipped out on the floor at the end, but there was a tremendous sense of unification as in a ritual."

For his own part, Mr. Cobbing expects sound poetry to attract people who are concerned with music and sound and to become "a ballet of the whole body."

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Graham Ross

Sound poet Bob Cobbing reciting.

PEOPLE: Princeton, Not Students, Accepts Marcos's Daughter

Imee Marcos, daughter of Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos, has been admitted to Princeton University for the 1973-74 academic year—and started up a campus row.

Students have vowed to organize a protest—they object to the alleged strong arm tactics of Marcos who declared martial law in the Philippines last year. Citing such security precautions that would be necessary to insure the safety of Miss Marcos, a group of five students and a professor declared in a letter to the Daily Princetonian that the admission of Miss Marcos "constituted a threat to the academic life of the university."

A spokesman for the university pointed out that admissions decisions are based on individual and personal qualifications and that the admissions office does not and will not apply political tests of any kind in its consideration of cases.

The thief and the saint: In Mildford, West Germany, a man broke into the church and tried to pry open the collection box. Suddenly he was hit from behind on the head. He cried out. The priest rushed in. The police arrived. The man was arrested. About that blow: seems a small statue of Brother Konrad, patron saint of Bavaria's poor, tumbled from its niche just above the collection box, striking the man on the head.

The gentleman's gentleman was no gentleman. Or was he? Wednesday night Anthony Colquhoun, 65, was sentenced by a court in London, England, to six years in prison for theft. He stole art treasures worth \$277,000 from Brodie Hill House, a country mansion where he was butler to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Clarke. Almost all the property was later recovered.

After sentencing, Colquhoun said to the judge: "I am much obliged, my lord." As for Mrs. Clarke, she said: "He always looked the perfect butler and to me he was. I shall wait for him. He is my man."

SURD: Actor Darren McGavin, 47, by co-will in his will, California, Mrs. McGavin is seeking \$4,800 in back alimony and support for their three children. The couple was divorced in June, 1969.

Justice is blind when it comes to marriage. Or so it would seem from the ruling handed down by an appeals court in London this week. Cheryl Sharrer, 34, was sentenced to six months in prison for having a baby in a lover's tiff and was sent to jail for two years. She forgave him but the court wouldn't—her request to reduce

the sentence so they could marry has been denied.

The Torrey, England, council has approved a new form of punishment for young lawbreakers. Instead of sending them to a juvenile prison, they plan to sentence them to a stay in the countryside in a camper purchased by the town. Hell on wheels.

MARRIED Earl Warren Jr., 42, to Annette Marie Perle, 32, a widow who works as a legal secretary, in Sacramento, Calif. The marriage took place eight days after Warren divorced Cio Patricia Kent, his wife of 17 years.

DROPPED: Charges of heroin possession against actress Barbara McNair in New York, N.Y. But a grand jury indicted her husband-manager Rick McNair, 34, on charges of "attempting to possess a heroin compound"—whatever that means. The two were arrested last October at the Playboy Club in Meade, N.J., where Mrs. McNair was performing. Federal agents said then that the couple had accepted a half-ounce of heroin delivered to Mrs. McNair's dressing room by narcotics agents posing as delivery men.

A spokesman for Frank Sinatra said Thursday that the singer will end his two-year retirement to star in a television special this fall. Sinatra's only appearances since he announced his retirement in June, 1971, have been at political functions, including Tuesday night's state dinner for Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti at the White House. The spokesman said Sinatra will do a one-hour television special. He said that the singer would have no comment on his plans.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

Vatican Opens Two Museums

VATICAN CITY, April 19 (AP)—Coats of mail and gala carriages went on display Thursday at the Vatican's new historical museum.

The Vatican also opened an ethnological museum grouping art objects and documentation from various parts of the world. It includes documents on the cult of the dead, on the doctrine of Confucius, on the Buddhist and Islamic religions as well as objects from primitive tribes of Africa and South America.

The historical museum, ordered by Pope Paul VI, contains such objects as the flag of the last military motorcade of the Vatican fleet. The boat surrendered to the Italian Navy in 1860.

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 ASSISTANT: Mr. M. M. White, 1000 N. 1st St., Suite 101, Phoenix 1, Arizona 85004. Tel: 252-1111. Fax: 252-1112.
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 Do you have WEST of ENGLISH? You want to speak French?
 2 Rue Ansbach, 25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1201-1202-1203-1204-1205-1206-1207-1208-1209-1210-1211-1212-1213-1214-1215-1216-1217-1218-1219-1220-1221-1222-1223-1224-1225-1226-1227-1228-1229-1230-1231-1232-1233-1234-1235-1236-1237-1238-1239-1240-1241-1242-1243-1244-1245-1246-1247-1248-1249-1250-1251-1252-1253-1254-1255-1256-1257-1258-1259-1260-1261-1262-1263-1264-1265-1266-1267-1268-1269-1270-1271-1272-1273-1274-1275-1276-1277-1278-1279-1280-1281-1282-1283-1284-1285-1286-1287-1288-1289-1290-1291-1292-1293-1294-1295-1296-1297-1298-1299-1300-1301-1302-1303-1304-1305-1306-1307-1308-1309-1310-1311-1312-1313-1314-1315-1316-1317-1318-1319-1320-1321-1322-1323-1324-1325-1326-1327-1328-1329-1330-1331-1332-1333-1334-1335-1336-1337-1338-1339-1340-1341-1342-1343-1344-1345-1346-1347-1348-1349-1350-1351-1352-1353-1354-1355-1356-1357-1358-1359-1360-1361-1362-1363-1364-1365-1366-1367-1368-1369-1370-1371-1372-1373-1374-1375-1376-1377-1378-1379-1380-1381-1382-1383-1384-1385-1386-1387-1388-1389-1390-1391-1392-1393-1394-1395-1396-1397-1398-1399-1400-1401-1402-1403-1404-1405-1406-1407-1408-1409-1410-1411-1412-1413-1414-1415-1416-1417-1418-1419-1420-1421-1422-1423-1424-1425-1426-1427-1428-1429-1430-1431-1432-1433-1434-1435-1436-1437-1438-1439-1440-1441-1442-1443-1444-1445-1446-1447-1448-1449-1450-1451-1452-1453-1454-1455-1456-1457-1458-1459-1460-1461-1462-1463-1464-1465-1466-1467-1468-1469-1470-1471-1472-1473-1474-1475-1476-1477-1478-1479-1480-1481-1482-1483-1484-1485-1486-1487-1488-1489-1490-1491-1492-1493-1494-1495-1496-1497-1498-1499-1500-1501-1502-1503-1504-1505-1506-1507-1508-1509-1510-1511-1512-1513-1514-1515-1516-1517-1518-1519-1520-1521-1522-1523-1524-1525-1526-1527-1528-1529-1530-1531-1532-1533-1534-1535-1536-1537-1538-1539-1540-1541-1542-154